Volume 161 No. 25

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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June 23 1952

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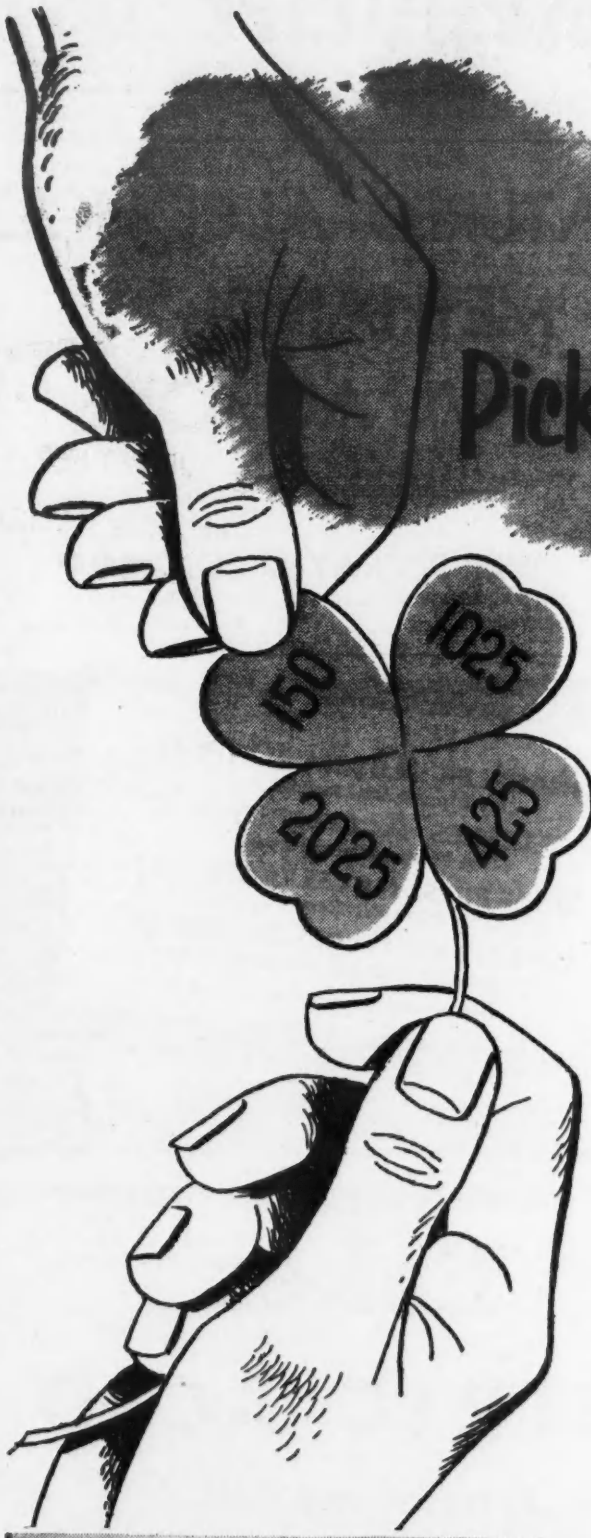

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For Lubricating Action.....

Use 1025 or 2025 as lubricant bases in medium and heavy-duty hydraulic fluids. They are non-volatile, non-sludging, have good low-temperature properties, good water-tolerance, are non-corrosive to metals, and have very little swelling effect on rubber. They tend to inhibit the swelling action of some of the more active solvents used in hydraulic fluid formulations.

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For Solvent Power.....

A large number of solvent applications are possible with the polypropylene glycols because they are solvents for many organic materials and are compatible with many vegetable oils, natural waxes, and resins. They are currently being used as solvents for resin-type inks.

For Coupling Action.....

Polypropylene glycols 1025 and 2025 are only slightly soluble in water but the lower molecular weight compounds, 150 and 425, are water-soluble and have many uses in the preparation of soluble oils.

For Chemical Reactivity.....

The chemical reactivity of these products centers around the two hydroxyl groups. They are used to make non-ionic surface-active agents, resins, plasticizers, and non-volatile herbicidal preparations.

Availability

The polypropylene glycols are available in four closely controlled molecular weight ranges. The numbers 150, 425, 1025, and 2025, by which they are designated, represent their average molecular weights. All four products are available for immediate shipment in tank car quantities.

For samples and further information on how polypropylene glycols can best serve you, call or write our nearest office.

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Cosmetics Pre-Testing Urged by House Group

Striking out at the cosmetic manufacturers who fail to take adequate steps to protect the public against possible injury from use of their products, the Delaney committee of the house last week called for legislation requiring all new cosmetic products to be tested for their safety before being placed on the market for sale.

In its second section of a four-part report on the results of its two-year investigations, the committee proposed that the federal food, drugs and cosmetic act be amended to apply the same requirements to cosmetics that now apply in the case of drugs. Also, the committee recommended that the definition of cosmetics be broadened to include soaps, and that the exemption now granted to certain coaltar hair dyes be sharply modified.

Titled "Cosmetics," the report said that the evidence produced at the hearings convinced the committee that some cosmetic companies are not adequately testing their preparations to prevent injury to the public. The committee stated that the partial regulation of cosmetics provided for in the Food and Drug act "has appreciably decreased the incidence of serious harm, but insufficiently tested cosmetics still constitute a source of considerable annoyance, discomfort and disability."

Under existing law a dangerous cosmetic can only be removed from the market by instituting seizure proceedings, or by bringing criminal action against the shipper. Unfortunately the protection offered the public by this procedure is "somewhat illusory," it was declared, because the burden is on the government

—Continued on page 82

Kirks Succeeds Baynton As Alien Property Head

Dr. Roland F. Kirks, dean of the National University school of law, last week was appointed to the post of assistant attorney general in charge of alien property by Attorney General James P. McGranery.

Dr. Kirks succeeds Harold I. Baynton, whose resignation was accepted by Mr. McGranery in a reorganization of the Department of Justice along with those of H. Graham Morison as assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division, and William A. Underhill as chief of the lands division. Successors to the two latter positions have not yet been announced.

Chemicals Probe Group Compiles Hearings Index

The Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods has issued a cumulative cross-section index to its hearings which, it believes, will be of outstanding value to persons interested only in particular parts of the evidence gathered in the study. The index constitutes part four of the 1951 series of hearings.

While other committees of congress have always carried a table of contents in each volume of hearings, this is the first time that the statements and subject matter have been indexed in detail for the convenience of researchers and others interested in the committee's work. It is now available from the committee or the Government Printing Office.

The index covers both the 1950 hearings, which are contained in a single volume, and the 1951 hearings which were three volumes in length. So great has been the demand for copies of the hearings that the 1950 hearings and part one of the 1951 series have been exhausted.

Lime Sellers Are Permitted To Pass On Freight Boosts

Sellers of lime, including construction, metallurgical, chemical, and refractory lime except when used as an agricultural liming material, have been authorized to pass on the increased transportation costs for this material that has occurred since January 26, 1951.

The authorization was contained in supplementary regulation 106 to the GCPR and Supplementary Regulation 28 to CPR 22 issued by the Office of Price Stabilization to be effective June 24.

The supplementary regulations specify that the adjustment must accord with the exact amount of the outbound freight costs increased after January 26, 1951, on commodities under the GCPR and, since March 15, 1951, on commodities priced under CPR 22, provided that the increased transportation costs have been authorized by formal order of a federal or state government agency.

Steel Strike Takes Heavy Toll Of Coal Chemicals Production

The steel strike has taken a heavy toll of coal chemicals production, according to an analysis of an estimate by the American Iron and Steel Institute on lost steel output. Approximately 5,500,000 tons of steel production went down the drain in late April, early May and the first two weeks of June, and computation on the basis of the institute's figure reveals that the shrinkage of coal chemicals production has been correspondingly marked.

Based on the institute's steel figure, and assuming operations at 100 percent of capacity, following are approximate losses of coal chemicals from coke recovery operations during the three shutdowns:—

Ammonia liquid	lbs.	2,535,000
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	91,210,000
Benzol	gals.	9,045,000
Coaltar	gals.	40,660,000
Creosote	gals.	1,685,000
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	6,483,407
Pyridin, refined	lbs	75,000
Toluol	gals.	1,770,000
Xylol	gals.	475,000

More than 34,500,000 tons of steel has been lost because of major strikes since the end of World War II, the institute noted. This figure, it was pointed out, is the total loss from only large-scale walkouts by steel workers and coal miners, and does not include losses during numerous "wildcat" strikes, many of which were short-lived.

The largest annual loss was 13,500,000 tons in 1946, from a one-month steel strike and two coal miners' strikes. The next largest loss was 9,200,000 tons in the 1949 steel strike. The institute pointed out that its estimates of lost steel production were arrived at by assuming that if there had been no strike, steel output would have been about the same as it was before the stoppage.

Based on the institute's 34,500,000-ton steel loss since the end of World War II, following are the approximate amounts by which cokeoven production of coal chemicals has suffered during the period, figured on operations at 100 percent of capacity:—

Ammonia liquid	lbs.	15,940,000
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	573,515,000
Benzol	gals.	56,875,000
Coaltar	gals.	255,660,000
Creosote	gals.	10,595,000
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	40,770,000
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	485,000
Toluol	gals.	11,150,000
Xylol	gals.	2,995,000

The institute added that the end is not yet in sight. Approximately 262,000 tons of steel were lost each day last week with the continuance of the steel stoppage. Operations for the entire week ending June 22 were scheduled at 255,000 tons of steel for ingots and castings, or 1,836,000 tons less than the production for the week of May 26, immediately preceding the strike.

Insecticides Quota Upped

The export quota of agricultural insecticides containing 25 percent or more DDT was increased 8,000,000 pounds for the second quarter by the Office of International Trade June 20. The quota previously had been fixed at 10,000,000 pounds (100 percent DDT content). The agency also announced a second quarter export quota for rare earth fluoride of 48,000 pounds.

DPA Warns Industry Tax Benefits For Expansion Are Coming to End

The Defense Production Administration last week advised industry against planning any more industrial expansion programs which require certificates of necessity to permit rapid amortization of costs without first consulting the government agencies responsible for the particular industry involved.

In making public a list of materials, products and facilities for which expansion goals have been, or will be established, John H. Martin, defense production administrator for construction and resources expansion, explained that many of the expansion goals either are filled or applications for tax amortization sufficient to fill them are in the hands of the government agencies.

The list, Mr. Martin emphasized, comprises what DPA currently considers the industrial expansion necessary to reach stated defense mobilization goals. While minor modifications or additions may be necessary, he said, except for a major change in the military program it is not contemplated that there will be any important changes in items covered or in the size of the goals currently being established. Mr. Martin explained that applications for certificates of necessity for products not covered in the list will be denied except in very special circumstances, such as the discovery of specific bottlenecks.

In the field of chemicals, DPA has approved or has under consideration expansion programs covering the following products:—

Phenol, phthalic anhydride, nitrogen, analin, chlorine, hydrofluoric acid, naphthalene, high purity oxygen, elemental phosphorus, hydrogen peroxide, anthraquinone vat dyes, carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, DDT, methyl chloride, quinoline, resorcinol, trichloroethylene, yellow iron oxide, maleic anhydride, technical grade benzene hexachloride.

Also, vulcanized fiber, sodium cyanide, titanium dioxide pigment, perchlorethylene, lindane, synthetic methanol, calcium carbide, butadiene, ethyleneglycol, ethylene oxide, carbon black, glycerin, methylene chloride, sebacic acid, sodium chlorate, lithium compounds, activated carbon, plastic materials, industrial ethyl alcohol, styrene monomer (including methyl styrene), sodium phosphate, soda ash, benzol, toluol, penicillin, synthetic fibers chemicals, phosphatic fertilizers and feeds, nitrogenous and potash fertilizers, sodium bichromate, sulphuric acid, citric acid, and pentaerythritol.

Peppermint 1952 Plantings Seen Lower; Spearmint Up

Growers of mint for oil have reduced their acreage of peppermint this year slightly below the area devoted to this crop last year, but spearmint production has been increased, according to the first estimate of 1952 by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture.

The acreage of peppermint is estimated at 42,000 acres, which is 3 percent less than the revised estimate of 43,300 acres for 1951 but only 1 percent below the ten-year average of 42,540 acres. Reductions in Indiana and Michigan more than offset increases in Oregon and Washington.

The spearmint acreage is estimated at 16,000 acres, 30 percent above the 12,300 acres for 1951 and 34 percent more than the ten-year average of 11,900 acres. Both Indiana and Michigan report sharp increases over last year in the acreage of this crop.

The area planted to these crops in acres is as follows:—

	1951	1952
Peppermint:—		
Indiana	12,500	10,800
Michigan	10,000	9,000
Oregon	14,000	15,000
Washington	6,800	7,200
Total	43,300	42,000
Spearmint:		
Indiana	7,600	10,100
Michigan	4,700	5,900
Total	12,300	16,000

Naphthenic Acid Allocation Restrictions Are Removed

Removal of allocation controls on naphthenic acid was announced June 17 by Dr. George E. Holbrook, director of the chemical division, National Production Authority. The allocation controls were lifted through revocation of schedule 1 to order M-45, NPA's basic order regulating the allocation of scarce chemicals.

Naphthenic acid was brought under M-45 on March 31, 1951, because defense rated orders were taking over 50 percent of the productive capacity of the six producers of this material. Demand made it necessary for NPA to allocate the available domestic supply among the most essential uses.

Expanded production by the largest manufacturer has resulted in an increased supply of the acid in recent months. Military requirments have slackened and civilian needs have been satisfied for the last two months, Dr. Holbrook said.

Of the ten chemicals placed under the allocation controls of M-45, naphthenic acid is the seventh over which controls have been lifted. The three chemicals remaining under the restrictions of M-45 are:—Polyethylene, schedule 5; methylene chloride, schedule 9; and "Thiokol," schedule 10.

Lithium Oxide Expansion Seen Sufficient for Needs

The government has been assured that production of lithium oxide will be sufficient to meet defense and other requirements when the expansion of facilities now being planned or under way is completed, Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, said last week. This assurance, Mr. Larson said, came from the spodumene and lithium ores business advisory committee, which held its first meeting with DMPA recently.

A production goal of 50,000 tons annually by 1955 for spodumene, principal source of lithium oxide, has been set by the Defense Production Administration. Members of the committee advised DMPA that this goal can be met. Moreover, it was brought out at the meeting that domestic reserves of spodumene and other lithia-bearing ores are ample.

Atlas Appeal Halts Action On All Bread Emulsifiers

The injunction won by Atlas Powder Company against the prohibition proposed to be imposed by the Federal Security Agency on the use of "Myrj 45" in bread has been accepted by the agency as being applicable to the similar polyoxyethylene monostearates of other producers.

The ban on this type of chemical emulsifiers was to have become effective August 13 but for the injunction granted by the United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia recently at the request of Atlas. The injunction continues until the court has completed action on the Atlas petition for judicial review of the sections of the bread standards that affect its product. The court is scheduled to begin hearings October 6.

Although the injunction applies only in the case of the FSA ban on the Atlas product, FSA said it has accepted the view that the injunction should apply in the case of similar products of other producers. FSA administrator Oscar Ewing made the agency's position clear in a letter last week to the Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the chemical emulsifier producers which had inquired of the effect of the decision on the agencies bread standards enforcement plans.

OIT Tightens Rules For Export to Austria

Effective August 4, exporters applying for licenses to ship American products to Austria are required to show the Austrian import identification number in their export license applications, the Office of International Trade announced June 19.

The new requirement is intended to provide official assurance that the goods will be used in Austria and will not be re-exported from that country without OIT authorization.

NFA's 37th Annual Convention Biggest in Association's History

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, June 18

Numerical data showed clearly that the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association, in session here during the past three days was the biggest in the association's history. The registration was 765. Opinions aplenty testified that it also was tops in interest and informative value. For one thing, the reports on the progress of the NFA cooperation with TVA showed clearly that business and government can work together for mutual benefit and with much good for the public. The addresses of guest speakers got down to brass tacks on a number of matters of large import to every American in a political, a commercial, and a social way. They provided enough food for thought to carry even beyond the all-too-absorbing matter of electing a President of the United States.

The association was shown to be in good shape financially and in facilities. It is a real working organization, and its endeavors are being well appreciated by government and by agriculture—also by such sections of the consuming public as are aware of their scope and purpose.

The budget for the ensuing fiscal year was set at $260,000. The "as-is" basis on sales of materials direct to the farmer was reduced from 4 cents to 2 cents.

An amendment to the by-laws made it possible for a firm qualified for active membership to accept the lesser role of associate membership, but with the payment of dues on the active scale. The membership of the association currently is approximately 400, of which about 75 percent are in the active category.

Directors and Officers

Only a few changes were made in the personnel of the association's board of directors. In one respect, the by-laws were amended to allow the president to be also a director, although not associated with an active member. The members of the board as at present constituted are T. W. Allen, Attalla, Ala.; L. G. Black, Corning, Ark.; E. J. Cahill, Waterloo, Iowa; Graham Campbell, Cranbury, N. J.; E. N. Carvel, Laurel, Del.; M. J. Clement, Pensacola, Fla.; R. S. Coleman, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Dean, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Epting, Leesville, S. C.; B. B. Fall, Portland, Conn.; M. G. Field, Hattiesburg, Miss.; H. B. Fultz, Miami, Fla.; E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans, La.; L. D. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; M. S. Hodgson, Athens, Ga.; R. L. King, Valdosa, Ga.; J. C. Leppert, Baltimore, Md.; R. D. Martenet, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. R. Martin, Dayton, Ohio; W. E. Meeken, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Miller, Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Nichols, Sumter, S. C.; Weller Noble, Berkeley, Cal.; J. E. Nunnally, Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Powell, Columbus, Ohio; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Russell, South Deerfield, Mass.; A. A. Schultz, Reading, Pa.; C. D. Shallen-

—Continued on page 56

Price Index Advances

An advance of 1.3 points was noted in the overall index last week, due to a sizable boost in egg albumen. The protective coatings market saw reductions in zinc dust and zinc oxides, resulting from a decline in the metal. Oils, drugs, botanicals and essential oils showed further weakness.

Among the botanicals, ergot was reduced while celery seed, Zanzibar clove and black pepper on spot showed an advance. In drugs, the nominal price of both Brazilian and Chinese menthol declined. Agricultural chemicals were featured by reductions in hoof meal and menhaden fish meal. Coal chemicals were quiet. Citronella oil and lemongrass oil were down, contributing to the decline in essential oils. Coconut, corn and soybean oils showed further weakness in the fats and oils market. Tallow was down along with beeswax.

Except for thirty-six changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found:)—

Prices Advanced

Acid, capric, 1c. per lb. (76).
Caprylic, 1c. per lb. (76).
Lauric, 1c. per lb. (76).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (71).
Egg albumen, flake, 25c. per lb. (51).
Oil, amyris, 5c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, refined, ½c. per lb. (76).
Sage, clary, 50c. per lb. (67).
Wormseed, 40c. per lb. (67).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (53).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (76).
Fish meal, menhaden, 60c. per ton (46).
Grease, choice white, ⅜c. per lb. (76).
yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Hoof meal, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Menthol, Brazilian, 25c. per lb. (53).
Chinese, 10c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ¾c. per gal. (53).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 9c. per lb. (67).
Java-type, 2c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
refined, ⅝c. per lb. (76).
Fir, Canada, 85c. per lb. (67).
Lemongrass, 20c. per lb. (67).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 5c. per lb. (67).
Patchouli, 25c. per lb. (67).
Sage, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb. (67).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Quicksilver, $1 per flask (38).
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 6c. per lb. (71).
Shellac, bleached, 1c. per lb. (71).
Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb. (76).
fancy, ¼c. per lb.
special, ⅜c. per lb.
No. 1, ⅜c. per lb.
Wax, bees, crude, Afr., 1c. per lb. (76).
Cent. Am., 3c. per lb.
refined, bleached, 3c. to 4c. per lb. (76).
Japan, 2c. per lb.
Montan, German, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb.
Zinc dust, 1c. per lb. (71).
Oxide, American process, lead free, ½c. per lb. (71).
leaded 35%, 0.35c. per lb.
50%, ¼c. per lb.
French process, green, red, white, seal, ½c. per lb.
USP, ½c. per lb. (53).
prime western, 1c. per lb. (38).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 20, 1952	June 13, 1952	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
140.3	139.0	121.0	151.1

OPD Index Monthly Averages

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	144.7	153.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	141.5	154.3	154.9	135.2	119.9
April	141.0	154.5	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	140.1	153.7	146.1	135.1	116.2

Merck & Co. Establishes New Brazilian Subsidiary

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced the establishment of a new Brazilian subsidiary The new company, Industria Farmaceuticas Merck (Norte Americana) S. A., has its main operating office and warehouse in Sao Paulo and an office in Rio de Janeiro. James W. Balano has been named director-president and Rusvel Tinoco Pinto director-manager. Mr. Pinto was formerly Brazilian representative for Merck (North ,America) Inc., the Rahway firms international company.

Copper Allotments Hiked For Third Quarter Use

Defense Production Administrator Henry H. Fowler last week announced increased third-quarter allotments of copper and copper base alloys totaling an estimated 16,000 tons monthly so as to make possible foreign purchases up to the limit of International Materials Conference entitlements.

Mr. Fowler explained that this can now be done because the recent decline in world copper prices made it possible to revise the government's price policy so as to permit U. S. producers to pass on to consumers 80 percent of the differential between the foreign and domestic price of copper. With these incentives, it is anticipated that United States producers will import more copper. Specifically, he said, the actions will:—

1. Increase considerably the allotments for defense supporting and essential programs which heretofore received relatively low allotments.

2. Increase the third quarter allotments for the producers of some consumer type items from the present 35 percent of their base use to 50 percent of base.

3. Increase the authority of "B" product manufacturers to self-ceritify amounts up to the maximum of 40,000 pounds per quarter.

4. Increase the authority of builders to self-certify amounts of copper for commercial construction from 200 to 750 pounds per project per quarter, and a self-certification increase for home builders and housing.

5. Assure by issuance of certificates of entitlements equitable distribution of foreign as well as domestic copper supplies.

6. Begin by these actions to bring into better balance use and inventories of copper and other materials.

In American-Marietta Post

Harry N. Walker has been elected vice-president in charge of procurement of American-Marietta Company, Chicago. Mr. Walker joined the company in 1948 as director of purchases. He had previously been with Armstrong Cork Company and Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada.

Plastics Expansion Goal Fixed at 4.6 Billion Lbs.

An expansion goal for the production of 4,600,000,000 pounds of plastics materials by January 1, 1955, was announced June 18 by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for program and requirements. The goal represents an expansion of 2,500,000,000 pounds over approximately 2,100,000,000 pounds produced in 1950. Mr. Trigg explained that the program for plastics materials includes resins.

The twelve plastic materials covered by the program comprise phenolic, vinyl, styrene, urea and melamine, alkyd, cumarone-indene, polyester, acrylate, silicone resins, cellulose plastics, plastic type nylon, and polyethylene. The program does not define specifically the capacity increases for the various monomers, plasticizers, compounding materials and necessary additives.

Expansion goals previously have been set for many of the more important chemicals from which these plastic materials are made, including such as phenol, formaldehyde, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, calcium carbide, glycerin, and chlorine.

Thus far, DPA has received 127 applications for certificates of necessity for the expansion of plastic producing facilities. The applications represent a proposed expansion of 2,559,469,000 pounds with a capital investment of $441,288,000 as follows:—Synthetic resins, ninety-three applications with a proposed expansion of 1,319,449,000 pounds and a capital investment of $250,690,000, and monomers, plasticizers and compounding materials, thirty-four applications with a proposed expansion of 1,240,020,000 pounds and a capital investment of $190,538,000.

Of the proposed total expansion, 126,000,000 pounds were completed prior to January 1, 1951, and were included in the rated capacity as of that date. As of April 1, 1952, DPA had certified thirty-nine applications for plastics materials facilities representing an expansion of 908,914,000 pounds and a capital investment of $137,068,000. Yet to be acted upon are eighty-eight applications representing a proposed expansion of 1,650,550,000 pounds and a capital investment of $304,160,000.

Sumner Cuts Dextro Salts

The prices of dextro-amphetamine salts, phosphate, sulphate and hydrochloride, are being reduced today by Sumner Chemical Company to $32 per pound in five-pound lots or more. The previous price was $36 per pound. The price on dextro-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride is also being reduced to $24 per pound for twenty-five pounds or more and $25 per pound for five-pound packages. The former price on this compound was $30 per pound. Dextro-laevo (racemic) salts of amphetamine and desoxyephedrine remain unchanged at $7 and $7.50 per pound, respectively.

In This Issue

ADMA Section to Meet 7
Aluminum Expansion Set 44
American Can Building Plant 44
Arner Elects Smith 81
Asahi-Dow Ups Reinker 73
ASTM Elects Maxwell Pres. 7
Atlas Appeal Halts Emulsifiers Action 3
Carbide Appoints Ragland 43
Carbide Considers Move from New York 5
Carbide Plans Ethylene Oxide Output 5
Chemicals Probe Group Issues Index 3
Chemicals Export Co. Ships Plant 75
Chem. Tankcar Owners to Save $3,000,000 4
Columbia-Southern Cuts 'Hi-Sil' 5
Copper Allotments Hiked 4
Cosmetics Pre-Testing Urged 3
Cyanamid Names Gower 43
Davison Has Nickel Catalyst Data 44
Davison Names Three 41
DMPA Signs Canadian Copper Pact 42
Dow Develops New 'Styrofoam' Formulation 44
DPA Warns Tax Benefits Near End 3
Explosives Handling Rules Amended 7
Fluorspar Use, Imports: 1951 50
Gen'l Mills Research Names Manley 5
Insecticides Quota Upped 3
Kirks Alien Property Head 3
Lab. Priorities Order Amended 73
Lime Sellers Pass Freight Rise to Buyers 3
Lithium Oxide Expansion Seen Ample 3
McCarthy Named Hardesty Sales Director 5
Merck Forms Brazilian Subsidiary 4
Merrell Appoints Stensby 61
NACA to Meet Sept 3 7
Naphthenic Acid Curbs Removed 3
National Lead Adds Two 41
NFA Holds Annual Convention 4
NPVLA Reassigns Three 75
Nuodex Operates Units in England, France. 5
Oils, Fats Consumption: April 7
OIT Tightens Export to Austria Rules 3
Pennsalt Offering New Defoliant 47
Peppermint Plantings Lower; Spearmint Up 3
Plant Food Council to Aid Agric. Output .. 5
Plastics Expansion Goal Set 4
Protective Coatings Shipments: April 71
Raw Bone Meal Import Ban Drafted 5
R & H Has New Ion Exchange Resin 44
Robinson Elected Thibaut & Walker Pres 75
SAACI Holds First Outing 61
Sherwin-Williams Names Burt 5
Snedeker Heads New York P. A.'s 44
Soil Conditioner Claims Decried 5
Solvay Moves in Houston 44
Steel Shipping Barrels Output: April 62
Steel Strike Hits Coal Chemical Output 3
Summer Cuts Dextro Salts 4
Superphosphate Firm Opens Offices 47
Texas Eastern Appoints Trio 41
Tin Conservation Due to Uncertain Supply .. 43
Trade Board Posts to Four 47
US Castor Oil Output Below Goal 7
U.S.I. Marks 20th Year of 'News' 74
US Sues Eight Rendering Firms 75
Walker in Amer.-Marietta Post 4
Westvaco Appoints Tinsley 5

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertising Index 83
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids 62
Book Review 36
Classified Advertisements 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 78
Coal Chemicals 46
Crude Oil Stocks 45
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 36
Imports 62
Imports Detained 65
Obituaries 42
OPD Price Index 4
Trade Briefs 41, 43, 44, 47, 50, 55, 83
Washington Talks It Over 5

Chemical Tankcar Owners To Save $3,000,000 Yearly

An increase in mileage allowance from 2.2 cents to 3 cents per mile, granted by the railroads to users of private tankcars, effective July 1, will mean about $3,000,000 annual savings to the chemical industry alone, according to J. W. Brown, chairman of the tankcar advisory subcommittee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association traffic committee.

The increase will apply to some 30,000 tankcars now in chemical service, Mr. Brown said, as well as more than 80,000 cars carrying petroleum products. An increase from 2.25 cents to 3.2 cents was also granted for hopper cars.

The mileage allowance is the method used by the railroads to compensate shippers who provide their own cars, since freight rates include provisions for amortization and maintenance of rolling stock.

Fogle to Succeed Drake As OPS Chemical Head

William P. Drake, director of the rubber, chemical and drug division of the Office of Price Stabilization will resign at the end of this month to return to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, where he is vice-president in charge of sales. Edward E. Fogle, assistant sales manager of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, is slated to succeed Mr. Drake, who has been director of the division since February 1. Formal announcement of the appointment is expected shortly.

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Raw Bone Meal Import Ban Drafted by USDA

A prohibition against the importation of raw bone meal for use as fertilizer or feed was proposed by the Department of Agriculture June 18 in a series of amendments to existing regulations covering the importation of livestock products. The amendments are designed to prevent the entry of products which might be the means of disseminating anthrax.

Only steamed and special-steamed bone meal (degelatinized), which in the normal process of manufacture has been heated under a minimum of twenty pounds of steam pressure for at least an hour, at a temperature of not less than 250 degrees F., could be imported under the amended regulations. Such processing destroys anthrax spores. The department would determine whether or not requirements have been met at the time the product is offered for entry.

All imported animal bones, including crushed bones, and horns and hoofs to be used as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals would have to be consigned for further processing direct to establishments approved by the department. Before approving an establishment, the department would determine that its equipments and facilities are adequate for the proper handling of the products. The department would also determine that the products would be processed in a manner to prevent the dissemination of anthrax foot and mouth disease and rinderpest.

The regulations relating to blood meal, tankage and similar products used for fertilizer or animal feed also were proposed to be amended to read as follows:—

"Dried blood or blood meal, lungs or other organs, tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, and similar products for use as fertilizer or as food for domestic animals shall not be imported unless such products:—

"(a) Originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot and mouth disease or rinderpest; or

"(b) Are accompanied by the certificate of a consular officer showing that in the process of manufacture the particular product was heated throughout to a temperature of not less than 156 degrees F."

The proposed regulations were published in the *Federal Register* June 19. Any person who wishes to submit written data concerning the proposed amendment may do so by addressing them to the Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, Washington 25, D. C., by July 18.

Sherwin-Williams Names Burt Director of Sales

Arthur H. Burt has been promoted to the position of director of sales of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Burt has been with the company throughout his business life, except for army service in World War I. He succeeds Charles M. Lemperly, who was recently named director of public relations.

Hardesty Sales Director

Maurice J. McCarthy will join Hardesty & Co., New York, July 1 as director of sales. Mr. McCarthy will work in cooperation with W. W. Fischer, who was recently appointed general manager. For the past twenty years, Mr. McCarthy has been associated with A. Gross & Co. as vice-president and treasurer.

Carbide Planning Ethylene Oxide Production in Texas

Construction on a new multi-million-dollar plant for the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals and plastic resins, about eight miles northwest of Seadrift, (Calhoun County, Tex.), was announced last week by Dr. J. G. Davidson, president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. A certificate of necessity for this plant has just been granted by the Defense Production Administration.

Field work is scheduled to begin early this fall. The new plant will produce a variety of synthetic organic chemicals and plastic resins, according to Dr. Davidson. Primary among these is ethylene oxide. Polyethylene resins made by the direct polymerization of ethylene at high pressure will be the end product from the new resin units at Seadrift. Polyethylene produced there will be supplied to processors through Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide.

Gen'l Mills Research Names Ralph Manley Managing Head

General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Ralph H. Manley managing director. In a reorganization of the concern, the following have also been named:—John S. Andrews, director of food research; Lester F. Borchardt, director of physical research; Malcolm M. Renfrew, director of chemical research, and William E. Anklam, director of commercial and economic research. Dr. Owen A. Moe has been made manager of the technical sales service department.

Plant Food Council Promises Help In Increasing Agricultural Output

The support of the fertilizer industry in furnishing farmers with the essential plant food with which to feed "a rapidly increasing population" from existing cropland acreage, was pledged last Friday by Paul T. Truitt, president of the American Plant Food Council, at the opening session of the council's seventh annual convention, held in Hot Springs, Va.

The general theme of the convention was woven around the importance of fertilizer to the national welfare, with emphasis on the major factors influencing the future of farming and the relationship of fertilizer to the food economy. More than 500 fertilizer manufacturers and leaders in the field of agriculture, education, research and government were in attendance.

"The growth of the population and the comparatively arable acreage guarantee the need for an increasing total agricultural output," Mr. Truitt said. "The fertilizer industry in light of past performance is planning to meet this need for more food and fiber by producing enough fertilizers to do the total job.

Paul T. Truitt

"Each year since 1938, the fertilizer industry has reached a new high in delivering fertilizer to the farmers. This means that, since 1938 when we produced 7,500,000 tons, the demand has now increased to 21,000,000 tons plus." He explained that consumption of commercial fertilizer for the crop year ending June 30, 1951, represents a 14 percent increase over the previous crop year, or the largest use of fertilizer recorded.

"The fertilizer industry looks to the future with confidence in the farmer and confidence in our ability to serve him within the framework of the private enterprise system," Mr. Truitt said. He called for the fullest cooperation and support of the fertilizer use educational program being sponsored by the Department of Agriculture in the land grant colleges. Mr. Truitt emphasized the importance of adequate and aggressive education and research programs, adding that "there is a wide gap between proven research findings and the application of these findings on the farm."

He said that "we all should continue to work for an informed public opinion about fertilizers, their relationship to a sound land-management program, to the total food supply, to the prosperity of agriculture, to the national defense, and to the public welfare."

Fertilizer and Food Economy

Dr. Herrell F. DeGraff, professor of food economics, School of Nutrition, Cornell University, ranked fertilizers "high on the list" of production supplies needed by farmers and emphasized "if soil and crop science push on, the nation 'will not particularly need' additional acreage to grow the necessary food for an expanding population.

"The 157,000,000 of our present population are eating from the same crop acreage as the 106,000,000 people of 1920, and they are eating better," he said. "This is

—*Continued on page 47*

Nuodex Now Operating Units in England, France

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has announced that its new plants in England and France have gotten into production. The English company, Nuodex, Ltd., is jointly owned with Durham Chemicals, Ltd., and is located at Birtley in Durham county. Nuodex France S.A.R.L. (Proprietary Limited) was formed in 1951 but the plant at Montbresil, near Toulouse, did not start operations until last month.

Nuodex products were first manufactured in England in 1946 under a licensing arrangement which recently expired. The new English company is assuming all manufacturing operations and will offer the full line of Nuodex driers, mixing and milling aids and other chemical additives for the paint industry. Wood and textile fungicides will also be produced at the Birtley plant. Nuodex, Ltd., directors include Norman Dawson, managing director of Durham Chemicals; Leo Roon, president of Nuodex Products, and H. V. Whelan, president of Nuodex International, Inc. A. E. Cooper is sales manager and head of the London office.

Before the formation of Nuodex France, the company's products were imported into that country from England, Holland and Italy. Now, however, these products will be supplied directly to France and her colonies. Sales offices of the French concern are located in Paris.

Soil Conditioner Advertising Claims Decried by Hitchner

A fear that effective introduction of the new soil conditioners "was being jeopardized by exaggerated claims made for some of them" was expressed by a spokesman for the chemical industry last week.

Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, declared that "the wonderful potential of the carefully tested and ethically merchandised soil conditioners is being threatened by misleading advertising and other promotion of some products not adequately tested."

Addressing home gardeners whom he said "were confused by the welter of claims for the soil conditioners," Mr. Hitchner said, "intelligent buying is essential to success in the use of these products." He urged buyers to seek guidance from such impartial research and educational agencies as the Department of Agriculture and State Colleges of Agriculture.

Mr. Hitchner said that some members of his association started research on soil conditioners several years ago, that heavy investments had been made in testing and proving the efficacy of the products in many states—working in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and State Colleges of Agriculture. He urged buyers to purchase only products manufactured by reliable companies.

Union Carbide Considering Moving Out of New York

Morse G. Dial, president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced that the corporation has contracted to purchase approximately 280 acres of land, known as the James Butler Estate, near Elmsford, in Westchester County, N. Y. The contract is conditioned on a change of the zoning of the property. Should this property be acquired, the corporation expects to use the available land for some of its business office facilities. No definite decision has been made as to when such a development will take place.

Westvaco Appoints Tinsley Director of District Sales

Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has named P. F. Tinsley director of district sales. W. O. Holleman has been appointed to take over Mr. Tinsley's previous post as eastern district sales manager with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Tinsley has been with Westvaco since 1939. In 1946 he was made district sales manager with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. He became eastern district sales manager two years later.

Columbia-Southern Reduces 'Hi-Sil' Silica Pigment Price

A second major price reduction in the fine particle silica pigment, "Hi-Sil," was announced last week by W. I. Galliher, vice-president in charge of sales for the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The new price schedule will apply to all domestic contract and spot sales. It is as follows:—Carloads or 20,000-pound truckloads, 10 cents per pound; 1,000 to 19,999 pounds, 11 cents per pound, and under 1,000 pounds, 11½ cents per pound. Prices are for material packed in 25-pound multi-wall paper bags, f.o.b. Columbia-Southern's Barberton, Ohio, plant.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

A big advance in opening the way for greater investment of U. S. capital in industries abroad has just been made by the Mutual Security Agency. An agreement has been reached with six nations guaranteeing American industry against the danger of expropriation. This makes ten countries to which this guarantee extends. Guarantees also have been made against currency inconvertibility in the case of three countries.

Since the war, private enterprise has frequently been unwilling to venture abroad in the face of abnormal risks. To encourage capital to play its normal part in the free world's peace effort, the government is prepared to assume the two major risks—expropriation and inconvertibility—which industry faces. The government, however, does not assume the guarantor risks without reasonable safeguards and, before guaranties will be issued, an international agreement is reached dealing with the treatment to be accorded currency and claims acquired by the United States.

An important requirement of the guaranty program is that the government concerned and the director of MSA must approve the prospective investment for which a guaranty is sought as a contribution to the Point Four or mutual defense programs in the country concerned. MSA or U. S. Embassy officials abroad will give guidance to investors seeking foreign government approval.

The six countries with which the agreements have just been reached are Austria, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy and Norway. Agreements previously had been reached with Belgium, Formosa, Germany and the Philippine Republic.

Army Tests Plastic Containers

New plastic bags designed to replace glass botttles as containers of whole blood for military use are being tested by the army medical service. If current tests confirm that the plastic holders facilitate transfusion and substantially reduce the bulk of shipments, they will be substituted for the bottles now used.

The plastic containers have proved equally valuable in both field trials and hospital use, according to Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong, army surgeon general. Blood packaged in the six by eight inch bags occupies only one-half the space required by glass bottles now in use and may be airdropped to troops in combat without breakage.

Physicians at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and

—*Continued on page 36*

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.

American Pharmaceutical Association, centennial meeting, Philadelphia, August 17-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York June 23-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-26.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25; semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel New York, November 25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 3-5.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

ASTM Elects Dr. Maxwell President for 1952-53 Term

The American Society for Testing Materials, which begins its fiftieth anniversary meeting in New York today, has elected Dr. Harold L. Maxwell president for the 1952-53 term. Dr. Maxwell is supervisor of mechanical engineering consultants for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Norman L. Mochel, manager of metallurgical engineering for Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Philadelphia, has been elected to serve as vice-president for two years.

Five new members of ASTM's board of directors have been elected for three-year terms. They are:—George R. Gohn, supervisor of creep and fatigue laboratories, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York; William H Lutz, technical director, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Howard K. Nason, research director, organic chemicals division, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Adolph O. Schaefer, vice-president in charge of engineering and manufacturing, Midvale Company, Philadelphia, and Myron A. Swayze, director of research, Lone Star Cement Corporation, New York.

Dr. Maxwell joined duPont in 1930, and is currently supervisor of some sixty consultants to the company in the fields of metallurgy, ceramics, and building materials; materials handling and containers; mechanical improvement, and maintenance. He was elected ASTM vice-president in 1951 and is at present a member of the finance committee and chairman of the executive committee.

NACA to Meet Sept. 3-5

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its nineteenth annual meeting September 3 to 5 at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.

Oils, Fats Consumption: April

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in April, 1952, totaled 1,315,084,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	272,970,000
Paint and varnish	44,713,000
Processing	289,039,000
Refining	476,532,000
Soap	130,127,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	865,000	.....
Soap	[1]	294,000
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No.1	No. 2
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	[4]	.....
Sulphonation	110,000	221,000
Soap	[1]	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	227,000	4,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	347,000	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	40,000
Other uses	[3]2,739,000	[3]352,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	1,067,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]287,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	33,715,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	6,860,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,036,000
Fat-splitting	5,640,000	.....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Sulphonation	48,000	12,000
Other edible products	.....	2,137,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	7,374,000	9,014,000
Paint and varnish	.....	282,000
Other uses	[3]1,050,000	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	131,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[4]1,201,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	18,830,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	2,033,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	5,928,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	7,452,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	127,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	134,732,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	36,348,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,140,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	45,735,000
Shortening	.....	15,347,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,093,000
Other edible uses	.....	[1] .....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	[3]75,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[4]	[4] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	[4]	193,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	1,155,000	794,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[5]	52,000
Lubricants and greases	87,000	.....
Other uses	[4]495,000	[4]85,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Reduced
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	27,000	113,000
Other uses	396,000	102,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[4]666,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	21,713,000	.....
Fat-splitting	297,000	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	9,447,000	14,203,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,163,000	1,158,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[3]3,932,000	[4]4,391,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	308,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[4] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,267,000
Other uses	.....	254,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	53,000
Soap	.....	[4] .....
Chemicals	.....	[4] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[4] .....
Other uses	.....	[4]166,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	608,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	150,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	11,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[5] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[6] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	.....
Other uses	2,512,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	10,459,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	95,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,343,000
Deodorizing	.....	2,859,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	244,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	704,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	[3]137,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[3]101,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[2] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	207,845,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[5]	.....
Sulphonation	[5]	39,000
Hydrogenation	.....	67,857,000
Deodorizing	.....	7,191,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	51,197,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,711,000
Other edible uses	.....	8,391,000
Soap	127,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	477,000	5,748,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	21,000	14,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	1,891,000
Other uses	3,356,000	[3]10,381,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	556,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	3,672,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	600,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	1,574,000
Fat-splitting	.....	329,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,924,000
Sulphonation	.....	91,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	10,052,000
Shortening	.....	[3]2,445,000
Oleomargarine	.....	21,000
Other edible uses	.....	[3]1,638,000
Soap	.....	[3]953,000
Paint and varnish	.....	502,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	130,000
Chemicals	.....	[3]1,834,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[3]471,000
Other uses	.....	11,935,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	132,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	2,192,000
Other uses	.....	[3]932,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	5,194,000
Winterizing	.....	[1] .....
Sulphonation	.....	[4] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	[4] .....
Pressing	.....	7,473,000
Soap	.....	23,233,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	865,000
Other uses	.....	[3]773,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	8,099,000	6,233,000
Oleomargarine	410,000	.....
Hydrogenation	3,093,000	712,000
Other edible uses	171,000	437,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	[4]	[4] .....
Other uses	[4]	[4] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	514,000	.....
Oleomargarine	292,000	.....
Other edible uses	88,000	.....
Soap	.....	161,000
Other uses	[2]	181,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	5,134,000
Oleomargarine	.....	805,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,513,000
Other edible uses	.....	91,000
Other uses	.....	.....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[4]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	[4]	[4] .....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	1,124,000	623,000
Soap	[4]	[4] .....
Lubricants and greases	[4]	[4] .....
Other uses	[3]23,000	5,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	18,736,000	.....
Fat-splitting	10,486,000	[4] .....
Hydrogenation	436,000	[4] .....
Pressing	[4]	.....
Sulphonation	451,000	130,000
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	57,124,000	18,333,000
Lubricants and greases	2,401,000	37,000
Other uses	7,897,000	[4]145,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,093,000
Soap	781,000
Lubricants and greases	396,000
Other uses	[3]3,232,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,626,000
Other uses	[4] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	489,000
Sulphonation	[4] .....
Soap	427,000
Paint and varnish	35,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[5] .....
Other uses	[3]243,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	[5] .....
Other uses	[3]136,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	[2] .....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1] .....
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	204,000
Soap	930,000
Paint and varnish	38,000
Chemicals	713,000
Lubricants and greases	250,000
Other uses	[2,3]1,323,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	[5] .....
Soap	345,000
Paint and varnish	53,000
Lubricants and greases	210,000
Chemicals	574,000
Other uses	[2,3]3,147,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	[4] .....
Soap	2,596,000
Paint and varnish	1,504,000
Lubricants and greases	[5] .....
Chemicals	488,000
Other uses	[3]8,238,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	12,874,000
Soap	3,753,000
Paint and varnish	97,000
Other uses	[4]93,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	861,000
Fat-splitting	1,322,000
Hydrogenation	5,464,000
Sulphonation	450,000
Pressing	1,202,000
Shortening	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	369,000
Soap	774,000
Paint and varnish	179,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[5] .....
Chemicals	3,790,000
Lubricants and greases	510,000
Other uses	[3]10,549,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for which data are not reliable"

[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[3] Included in "Total of secondary products not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[4] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

US Castor Oil Output Drops Far Below Goal

Output of castor oil from last year's bean crop which farmers contracted with the Commodity Credit Corporation to plant will amount to less than 9,000,000 pounds instead of the 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of oil originally expected, according to a study just completed and published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Due primarily to extremely adverse weather conditions, and also to excessive shattering and capsul drop near the end of the season, the crop was far below expectations, it was stated. Data indicates that only 75 percent of the planted acreage was harvested, and much of the acreage in Texas and Oklahoma on which the stand was poor would not have been harvested at all, except for the failure of other crops in the same areas.

Production of beans totaled 21,000,000 pounds (hulled basis) and the average yield (hulled basis) per acre harvested was as follows:—On irrigated land in California and Arizona, between 750 and 900 pounds; in Texas and Oklahoma, mostly on dry land but including some irrigated land, less than 140 pounds.

Average Yields

The bureau said that little information is available on normal yields, but an average of 400 pounds of hulled beans per acre harvested on dry land and 1,500 pounds on irrigated land may be reasonable estimate, although some varieties may under optimum conditions yield more than 3,000 pounds on irrigated land.

Castor beans production is not exactly a new venture for American agriculture, but it has never been undertaken on such a large scale. CCC contracted for considerable output at the urging of the Munitions Board, which believes the United States should be freed of foreign dependence upon its source of this vital oil. Lack of experience and information was to some extent a hampering factor, primarily on irrigated land, for the failures last year, but the weather conditions played the greatest role in curtailing production.

Even so the output was much greater than that of any previous period. Beans were first grown in several midwestern states from 1870 to 1910 when farmers gave up on the crop because of low returns. Interest rose again in the World War I when the oil was needed for airplane engines, but production was again abandoned after the war. In the last war, the government again urged the farmers to plant castor beans and in 1943 production reached 2,400,000 pounds (in the hull), for which the farmers received an average of 5.6 cents a pound. The program was discontinued the next year.

Prices Paid Farmers

Prices paid farmers for castor beans grown under contract in the latest programs were to be 10 cents per pound, hulled basis, or the market price at the time of delivery, whichever was higher, less one-half cent a pound for hulling. The prices actually received by farmers, ranged from 10½ cents to 12 cents per

—*Continued on page 74*

Explosives Handling Rules At Ports Amended by US

The United States Coast Guard has amended its regulations relative to the handling of explosives at ports so as to remove the inequality between shipments of classes B and C military explosives and shipments of classes B and C commercial explosives.

At present the regulations require that a captain of the Port will issue a designated waterfront facility permit for each transaction of handling, storing, stowing, loading, or discharging or transporting designated dangerous cargo in amounts exceeding 500 pounds, provided among other conditions, the facility offers isolation and remoteness from populous areas which compare favorably with the distances required by the American Table of Distances for inhabited buildings, unbarricaded.

The amendment will eliminate isolation requirements for the handling of classes B and C military explosives at designated waterfront facilities and will thereby remove the inequality existing between shipments of classes B and C military explosives and shipments of classes B and C commercial explosives.

ADMA Section to Meet

The accounting section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold its annual meeting October 27 to 29 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 38
Agricultural Chemicals 46
Aromatic Chemicals 67
Botanical Drugs 63
Coal Chemicals 48
Drugs 53
Essential Oils 67
Fats and Greases 76
Fertilizer Materials 46
Fine Chemicals 53
Gums 65
Heavy Chemicals 38
Lacquer Materials 71
Leather Chemicals 51
Naval Stores 71
Oil Cake and Meal 76
Oils 76
Paint Materials 71
Pesticides 46
Petroleum Derivatives 45
Protective Coating Materials 71
Spices 65
Textile Chemicals 51
Varnish Materials 71
Waxes 76

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 1.85
tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390-
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo, lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech, bbls dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.33 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. 36½ —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms. lb. .28¾- .30

Caprylic, 90%, dms. lb. .28¾- .30

Cassello, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼ .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 1.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd, gran, fine gran., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. 27½ —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. 25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb 79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13
double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13½

Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.39 —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 —

Imp., 75% at 215°C or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.10

Petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. 50 —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —

Crotonic, fib dms. works lb .31 —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb .90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 —

Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 —
l.c.l., works lb .35½ —
tanks, works lb .33½ —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 —

Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 —

Formic, 85% cbys. c.l. works lb. .142 .17
l.c.l. works lb .14½ .22
90%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .1475 .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 .23½

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ .31½
dms. lb .14½ —
cbys. lb. .17½ —

Glumatic, 99½%, laevo, fib, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 —

Hydroxyacetic, tech, 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —

J, bbls, works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb .64 .70

L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼ 22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, alld lb 1.05 - —
100 lbs. 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF 85% cbys lb .85 .88

Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .67

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .26¾- .28
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .21

Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2145- .2193
water-white, dms lb. .2445- .2495

Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb .37 .38

Malic, dms lb .50 —

Mandelic, NF dms 1,000-lb lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50

Metanilic dms works lb .57 —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb .76 —
less than truckload works lb 76½ .80

Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb 1.40 1.55

Monochloroacetic purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. 11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ 13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .26

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb 12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic-3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic-8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic-2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - 15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16½- .17¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb .68 —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1590
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715

Palm oil, white, dist. dms lb. .16¼ .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
		dms.	drums	oz	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	pf.	proof
		e.p	end point	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod	producer
bbls.	bags			pt	point
bgs.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
		imp	imported	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
		indust.	industrial	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cps.	centipoises			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cryst.	crystal	min.	minimum		
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	W	west
ctns.	cartons	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural	w w.	water white
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
dms., small	lb.	.81	.87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.36	—
whse.	gal.	.504	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.35	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.51	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.88	.90¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.88½	.92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.13¼	.14½
single dist., dms	lb.	.12¾	.14
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.12½	.13¾
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.12	.13¼
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¾	.16
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	.63	.75
Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	2.35
tanks, works	ton.	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	3.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00	—
96-100%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.11	.12¼
hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.11½	.12¾
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.46	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
small dms	lb.	.49	.55
imported, bgs	lb.	.36	.40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Acid, trichloracetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms.	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.35
Root, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	40.00	—
Adeps lanal (see Lanoline).			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	22	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.90
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	2.40
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.05	2.07
powd., bbls	lb.	2.09	2.11
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.98	1.03
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.20	—
Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, retd., 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½	—
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.54	.80
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	.29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	.30¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.16	.28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.14¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.72	.95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	1.00
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68½	.69½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.72½	.78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.56½	.57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57	.57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.67	.68
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	.56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57	.57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies	gal.	.69½	.70
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38½	1.43¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.22½	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68½	.70½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72½	.79½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56½	.58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66½	.68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½	.77½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	.56¼
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70	.72
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.59¼
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68½	.70
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72½	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56½	.58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.62	-20.64½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.66	-20.73½
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.50	-20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.67	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	.57½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.72	-21.74½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.76	-21.83½
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.60	-21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	.17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.17¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	.15¼
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	—
Isopropyl, ref'd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5050	.5225
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.5550	.5640
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.3850	—
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52¾	.53
	gal.	.52¾	.53
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57¾	.58
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.40¾	.41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	.56¾
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	.61
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol, normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.57	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.72½	.76
smaller lots, works	lb.	.77½	.81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.45	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.40	—
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly N. Y	lb.	.30	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.27	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	—
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15	—
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.93	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—

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Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100% dms., works... lb 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works ..... lb.38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½% dms., works ..... gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide cbys., works .... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs. ..... lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kegs ..... lb .60 - .65
Socotrine kegs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½ - .49½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..... kilo.250.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo.250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls .... lb .20 - .33

Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works ..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¼ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0425 - .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0309 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works ..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
8-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works. lb. .82½ - —
contract, works ..... lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld ....lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
250-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½ - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½ - —
rubber grade, dms ..... lb. .58½ - —
unpolished standard, dms....lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dms., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.36 00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works... lb. .29 - .50
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 ... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .17 - .18
3 ..... lb. .17 - .19
4 ..... lb. .20 - .21
5 ..... lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area ..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75 00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs.. 4.000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N. bgs., c.l., shipping point. ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.83.50 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. .ton.51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms... lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms. works. lb. .18 - .30
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l ..... ton.34.50 - —
bulk, works ..... ton.51.50 - —
purified, dms., works ..... lb. .07½ - .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works. ton.211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.ton.312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ... ton.181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld .. lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots .lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots ..... lb.36.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¾ - .31¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

THE RIGHT PACKAGE CAN HELP SALES STEP AHEAD

You're a big step ahead of competition when you package chemical products in Continental's "F" style cans.

Bright, true colors—masterfully applied by Continental lithographers—make your brand stand out on the dealer's shelves. And, of course, you can give your products no better protection than the sturdy walls of a Continental container.

These rugged, attractive cans come in every size and shape to fit your needs: ½-pint, pint, quart, ½-gallon and gallon. Take this first step to increased sales, today—check with Continental for the full story on our "F" style cans.

CONTINENTAL ALSO MAKES STEEL CONTAINERS THAT ARE TOPS FOR SHIPPING CHEMICALS IN BULK

CONTAINER	SUGGESTED USE
Open Head Pails	Adhesives
Closed Head Drums	Anti-Freeze
Utility Cans	Insecticides
50 & 65 Pound Flaring pails	Soap Powder
Small Flaring pails	Dry Chemicals

CONTINENTAL © CAN COMPANY

CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING
100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

EASTERN DIVISION: 100 E. 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17 • CENTRAL DIVISION: 135 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3 • PACIFIC DIVISION: RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO 4

Amyl butyrate, dms..... lb. .90 - 1.03
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms..... lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms..... lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms..... lb. 1.27 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls..... lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls..... lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .20 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat.. lb. .75 - .76
Czech, bgs..... lb. .12½- .13
Mexican, bgs..... lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .13 - .14
Anisic aldehyde bots., dms..... lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs..... lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines..... lb. .39 - —
cases, c.l., mines..... lb. .39½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .37½- —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd.. lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works.. lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works..... lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys..... lb. .29 .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene NF, dms..... lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..... lb. .13 .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis) 40.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls..... lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs..... lb. .11 .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 .90
Trioxide, USP dms..... lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .07½ 08½
Asafetida, cs..... lb. .32 .35
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton more.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton 34.00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots..... oz. 9.00 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots..... oz. 5.60 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units..... vial. 2.36 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms..... lb 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms..... lb 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.50 - —
smaller lots, wks..... ton 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works bgs ton 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms..... lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.. lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs..... ton 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works..... ton 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines..... ton 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse. N. Y..... ton 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf bls..... lb. .40 - .45
root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50

Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton 71.40 - —
5 ton lots..... ton 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l..... ton 69.70 - —
5-ton lots..... ton 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..... lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms..... lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l. works, gamma unit lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - .02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0275- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0333- .0400
Benzidine, base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..... gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district..... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district..... gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md..... gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..... gal. .37 - —

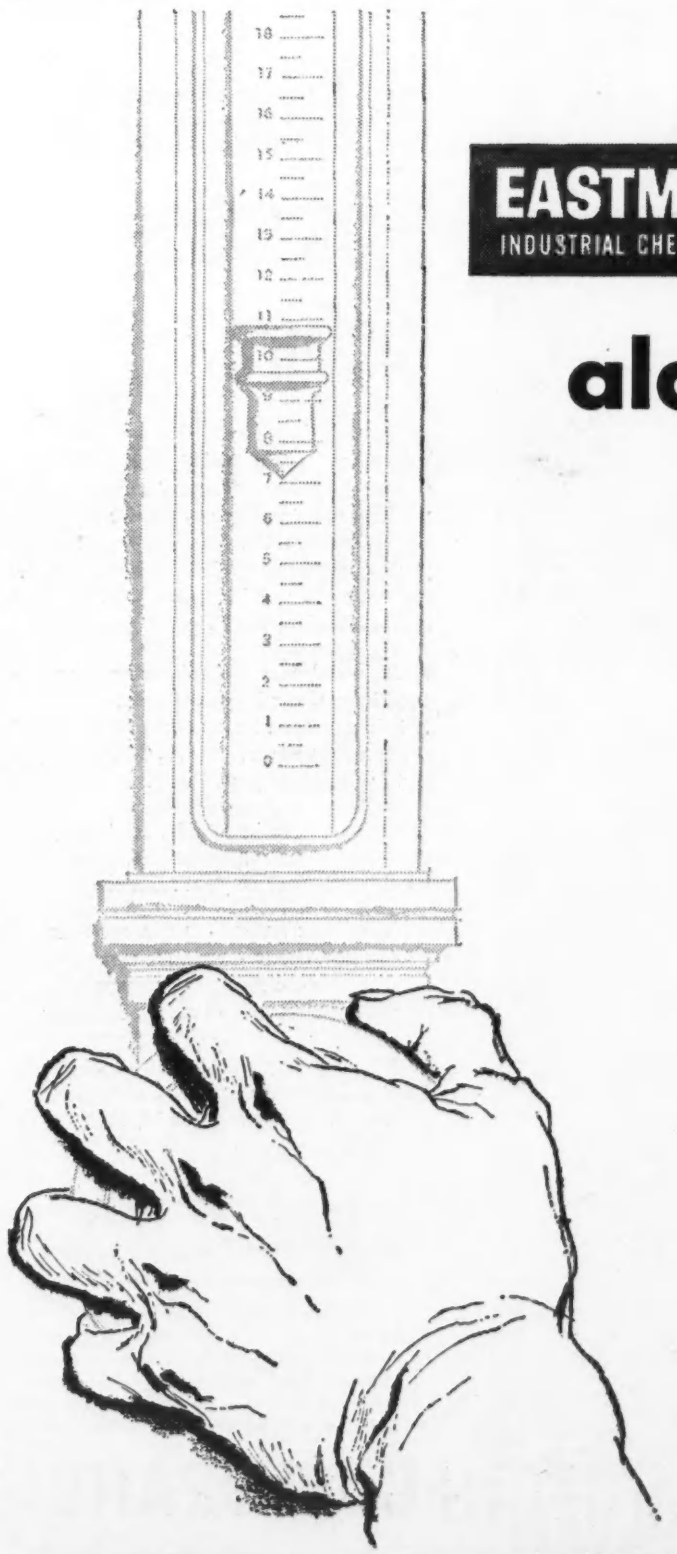
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich..... gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio..... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns..... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots..... lb 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots..... lb. 10.25 -10.95
Berberine bisulphate, cns..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .72½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .34½- —

Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots..... gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms..... lb. 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms..... lb. 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms..... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP, dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .14¾- .21

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel



EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

aldehydes

acetaldehyde—
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde—
denaturant
chemical intermediate

n-butyraldehyde—
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate

isobutyraldehyde—
pharmaceutical intermediate

For samples and information about Eastman aldehydes and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest representative* or write to Tennessee Eastman Company, Chemical Sales Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

*SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

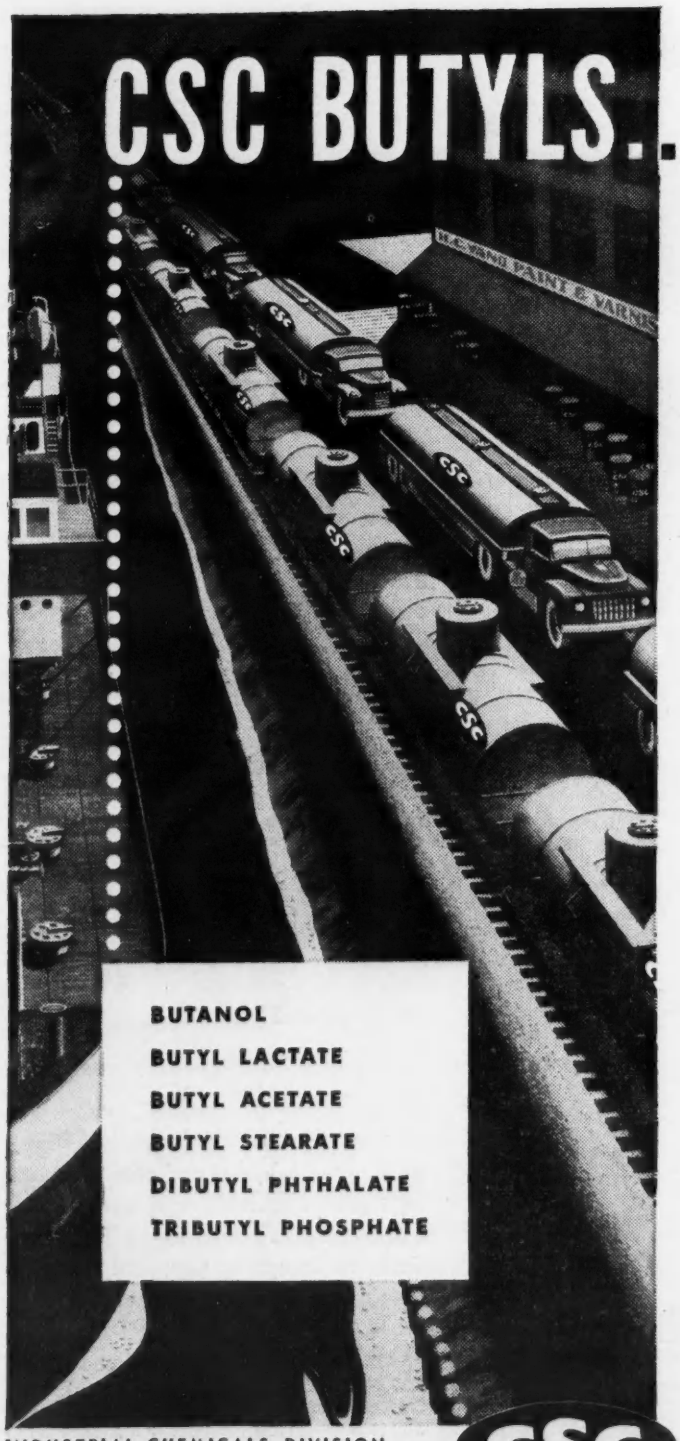
TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY Division of Eastman Kodak Company KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calciferol

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .75 - .80
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.70.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.63.75 - —
Borax, tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoatcetate).
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho. cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs. same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls, works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - .29¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .30¾
tanks same basis lb. .15¼- .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¼
Butylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.25 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cyst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —



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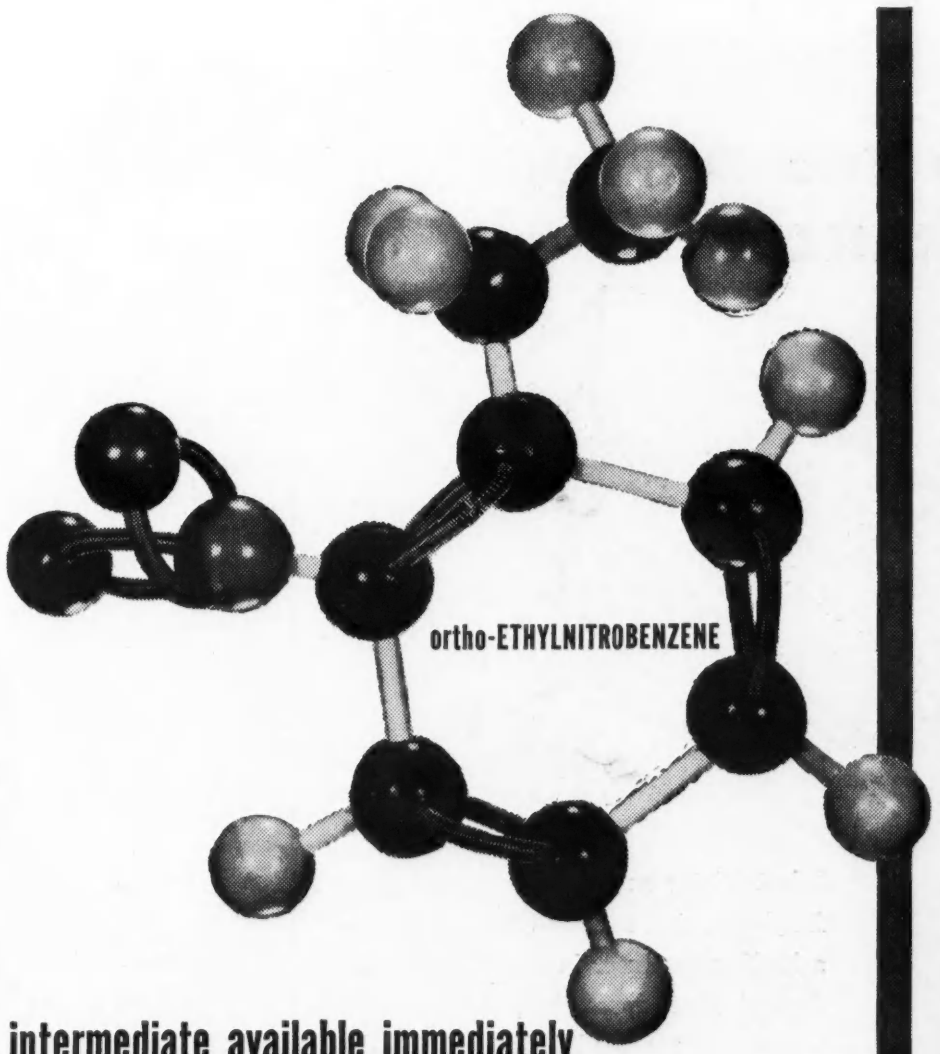
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld. ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms. lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls. lb. .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys. lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0860- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0910- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1060- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1120- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.15
medium, cs lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Indian, cs. lb. No prices.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram, quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram, tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can. 1.00 - —

Carotene, tech., in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram. lb.25.24 - —..
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .27 - .28
Casein dom., acid-precip standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock lb. .15 - .15½
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock lb. .21¼- 25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
longstick lb. .15½- .16
shortstick, bls lb. .13½- .14
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls lb. .17½- .18
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
broken, bls. lb. No stocks.
unscraped, bls. lb. .27½- .28
broken, bls. lb. No stocks.
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .25½- .27
medium, bls. lb. .30 - .35
thin, bls. lb. .51 - .52

Cassia buds, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.180.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works. lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more. lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .55 - .65
Roman, cs lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).



intermediate available immediately

This *low cost* intermediate, and its derivative, ortho-ETHYLANILINE, now are available from Monsanto. They undergo many interesting reactions to yield, for example, indole, ortho-amino and ortho-nitro-acetophenone, quinolines, a substituted thiourea, an isocyanate and cinnolines. Technical bulletin and quotation available upon request.

APPROXIMATE PROPERTIES of ortho-ETHYLNITROBENZENE

Molecular Weight: 151.1
Appearance: Yellow to green, clear liquid.
Assay: 99-100% (including approx. 4% to 6% para isomer)
Boiling Point: About 228° C.
Crystallizing Point: About −12° to −14° C.
Refractive Index at 25° C.: 1.53
Solubility: Miscible in most organic solvents, immiscible in water.
Specific Gravity at 25°/25° C.: 1.1

For quotations and information on immediate delivery, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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Dinitrochlorobenzene
Methylparatoluene Sulfonate
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o & p-Chlorophenol
o & p-Chloroaniline
ortho-Aminobiphenyl
ortho-Ethylnitrobenzene
ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
ortho-Phenetidine
ortho-Phenylphenol
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URGENT! *Please return tank cars, carboys as quickly as possible. Your supplier can give you better service if you return containers immediately.*

Charcoal, Hardwood—Cornsilk

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.77.00 -88.00
bulk, c.l., works ..ton.70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ..ton.77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., brs., c.l., works, South .ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 - —

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0543- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00

Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .76 - .83

Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., frt. alld., c.l lb. .14 - .16
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- .17
70% dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —

Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - .63

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies ..... 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis .... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - .182
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .35

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls ..... lb. 1.38 - —

Chlorophyll, oil solubie, 4%, net fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 6.50

Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. 6.00 - —
15% 55 gal., dms., works. lb.12.00 - —

concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100%basis lb.85.00 -95.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis 85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis .lb.85.00 -95.00
Imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
75%, dms., basis 100%..lb.60.00 -65.00
90%, dms., basis 100%..lb.60.00 -65.00

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots ..... lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld..... lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis..... lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis..... lb 1.23 - —

Cholesterol, USP, 5lb. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. ..... lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.50

Choline bitartrate, 5lb. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, 5lb dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, 5lb. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95

Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works... lb. .08½ —
cbys ..... lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 —
cbys. ..... lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .44½ —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls ..... lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots ..... lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, USP, bots..... lb. 9.02 - —

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30

Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .37 - .40½

Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.... oz. .27 - .30½

Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms .... lb. 1.05 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.... lb. .24¾- .25

Citral, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Citronellal, bots., dms..... lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Citronellol, bots., dms..... lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Civet, artificial, bots ..... lb 13.75 15.00
natural, bots ..... oz. 2.50 7.00

Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.20.50 - —
Imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ....ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00

Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50

CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or 5lb. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse..... gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse..... gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse..... gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse..... gal. .15 - .16

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ..... lb. .53¾- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse .. lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd..lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd .lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd..lb. 1.28½- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —

Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs.....lb. .68 - .90

Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .73 - —

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.10.75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Blue root, bls .....lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.....oz.74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs .....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls .....lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs .....lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs .....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works .. lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots .....lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs..lb. .613 - —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36¼
Metal, electrolytic .....lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, 5lb. dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works.....lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 8.65 - 9.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works.lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs.14.85 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld .100 lbs.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms..... lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works.....ton.21.00 - —

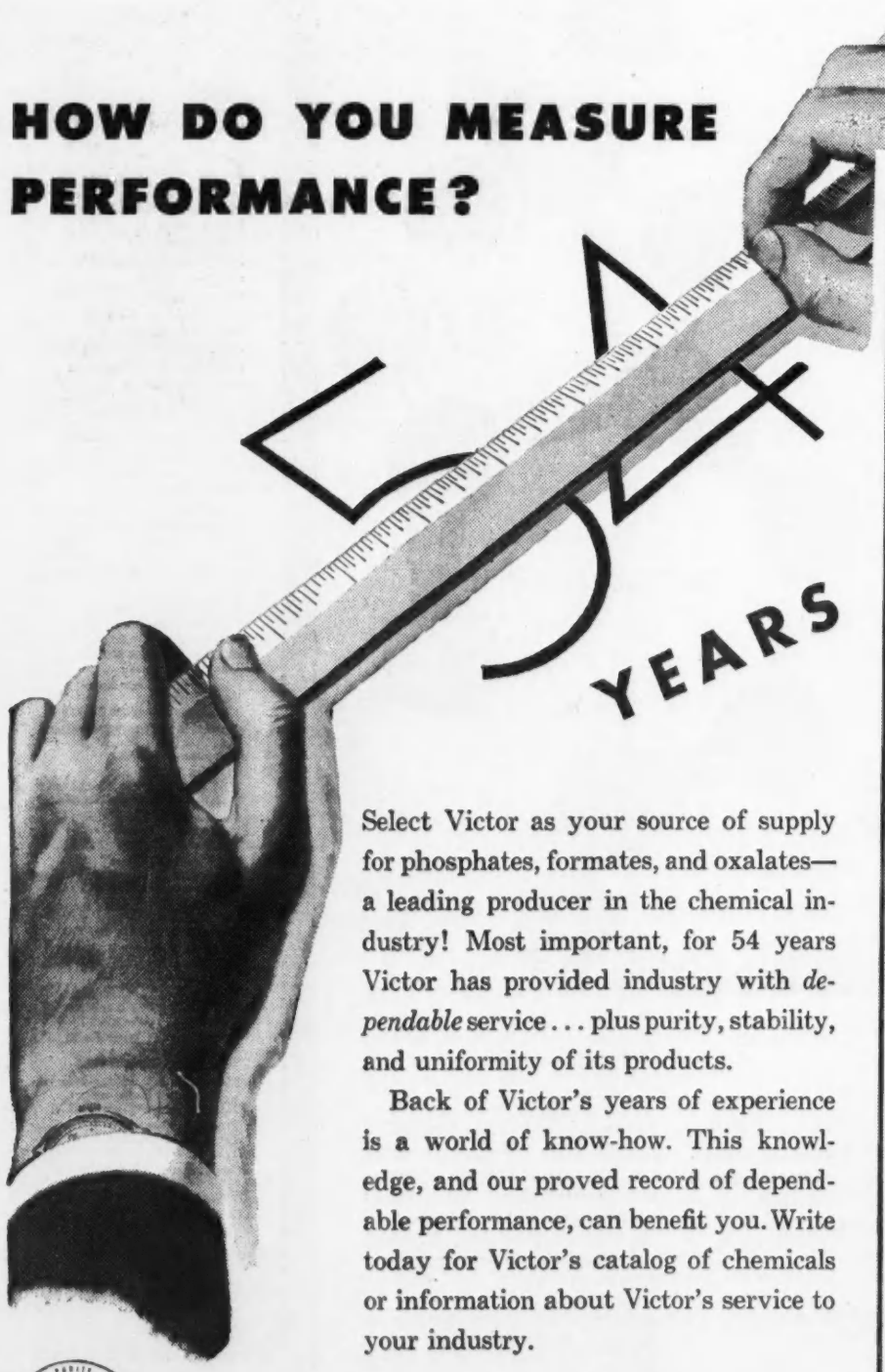
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports.. ton.150.00 - —
Pacific ports .....ton.145.00 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
new crop, June-July steamer, bgs. lb. .054 - —

Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.62 - —

Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

HOW DO YOU MEASURE PERFORMANCE?



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Ferrophosphorus
Formic Acid
Oxalic Acid
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Carbamide Phosphoric Acid
Phosphoric Anhydride
Phosphorus
Phosphorus Oxychloride
Phosphorus Trichloride
Photographic Chemicals
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Monosodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphates
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Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Sodium Formate
Sodium Oxalate
Stabilizers
Tetraethyl Pyrobase
Wetting Agents

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Pharmaceuticals
Phosphated Flour
Photo Developing
Plastics
Prepared Flour Mixes
Process Cheese
Pulp and Paper
Pyrotechnics—Munitions
Rustproofing
Salt
Self-Rising Flours
Soaps
Soft Drinks
Sugar
Textile Processing
Tooth Powder & Paste
Water Proofing
Water Treatment

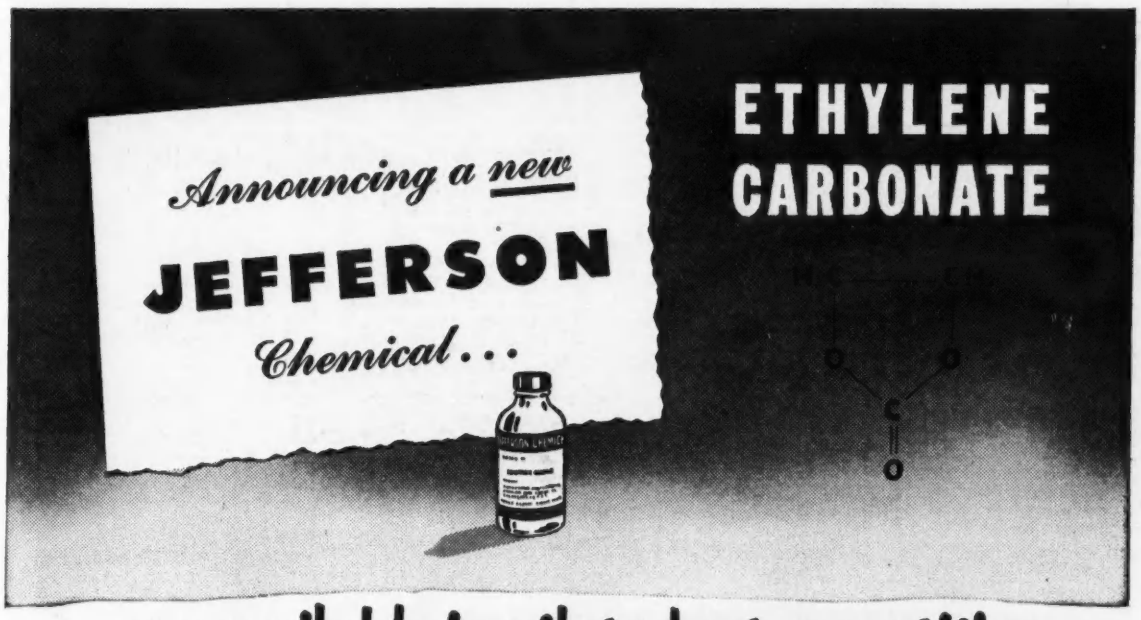
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote, carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. 31 - .32
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17½- .17¾
Iranian, bgs lb. .17¼- .17½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
tanks works lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech. fine grd. 3b. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - .53
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton. 62 75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic cost ton. 52.00 - 55.00
California ton. 42.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 85.00 - 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 65.00 - —
California ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 - 100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 - 100.00
Mexican, white bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, 6b. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Corrosive Sublimate—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .43 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 - 150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 - 150.00
Digitalis, leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol, taurate, dms lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.23
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.408 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —



now available in pilot-plant quantities

Properties of a typical sample of Jefferson's Ethylene Carbonate are:

Melting point, °C	35-36
Refractive index @ 40°C	1.4190
Flash Point (open cup), °F	320
Appearance	
liquid	clear, water-white
solid	white, crystalline
Boiling point, (740 mm), °C	243-244

Suggested Applications:

high boiling solvent for polyacrylonitrile, lignin, and certain other polymeric materials

intermediate for preparation of pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, fungicides, plasticizers, and other products

convenient hydroxyethylating agent.

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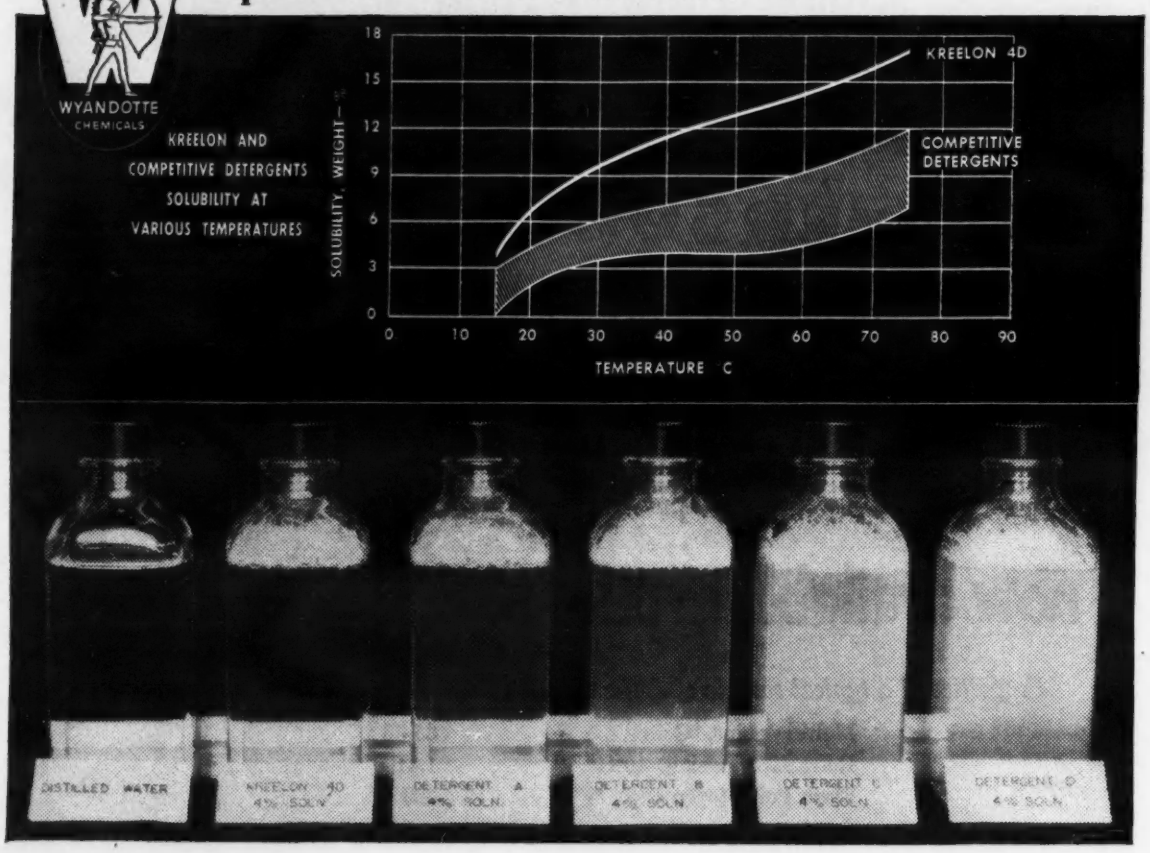
Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources:
Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Dichloride
Diethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycol • Ethylene Dichloride • Diethylene Glycol • Monoethanolamine • Diethanolamine • Triethanolamine

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.49¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dilseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼	.29¾
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	.30¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	.28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
t.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis, 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. allid.	lb.	.26	—
t.c.l. frt. allid	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. allid	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.43	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%	lb.	.54	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.52¼	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.45	—
tanks	lb.	.42	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms.	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l., frt. allid. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. allid. E	lb.	.15	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45¾	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.41¾	—
t.c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.42¾	—
tanks, frt. allid	lb.	.40	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.53	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
whse.	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.60	—
t.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69	—
dlvd., N Y	lb.	.83	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.54	.65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.25	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.16¾	.17
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs. bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.17	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	1.27	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.40	1.45

Dependable Source for Chemical Raw Materials



Tests give two-way proof of Wyandotte KREELON solubility:

BULLETIN BOARD

Dicol*:

This mixture of diglycols, predominantly diethylene glycol, has shown outstanding efficiency in plasticizing and humectant applications . . . plus up to 20% savings! Write for samples, data.

Soda Ash, Caustic:

Supply of these basic chemicals is adequate for the present; and we're increasing production to meet the expanding needs of industry.

Purecal:

Recent advances in GR-S compounding and processing, using this whitest pigment extender known (Wyandotte's precipitated calcium carbonate), warrant cost comparison with cheapest natural-rubber formulas. Other profitable applications: paint, paper, ink manufacture.

In this solubility-comparison test (bottles, above) using a 4% solution of KREELON and competitive detergents (25°C.), KREELON's superior solubility is outstanding. Observe KREELON's freedom from insoluble impurities. As much as 25% of some competitive detergents is lost as insoluble material. KREELON delivers full effectiveness!

And a look at the graph shows the amazing solubility of KREELON* through the indicated temperature range. At 75°C., it is soluble to the extent of 17% by weight . . . permits concentrated stock solutions!

Many applications

In industrial, maintenance, laundry, or household cleaners, and in the paper or textile industry, this high solubility of WYANDOTTE KREELON is advantageous. It goes to work immediately, giving you better cleaning and faster, more effective wetting at less cost.

Newly improved KREELON has other benefits, too. Send for 24-page KREELON booklet! And for data on other Wyandotte chemicals, or samples, write — *Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2 cns	lb	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5 cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns	lb	4.70	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33 cns	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8 cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange B extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.74	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.86	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640 Tartrazine, conc	lb.	1.46	—
655 Auramine, conc	lb.	1.85	—
667 Victoria green sml. cryst.	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc	lb.	3.68	—
671 Brilliant Blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.50	—
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	—
729 Victoria blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
739 Green SN, extra	lb.	2.41	—
749 Rhodamine B, extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	—
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.66	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
- Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
- Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
- Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
- Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
- Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
- FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works:—
- Auramine, O lb 1.85 - —
- Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
- Jet lb 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
- Y extra lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.03 - —
- Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl 8 lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange Acid Y, conc lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet eroceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo, conc lb. .90 - —
- Fast light 2 G extra lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. No stocks.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.06 - 1.08
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners bbls lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root bls lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 38.75 - 42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —

Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms, c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate USP bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .32½ - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - .14½
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .16
- tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½ lb cns lb. .97 - —
- ¾-lb cns lb. 1.03 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .1575 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .1375 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - .0856
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750 - .0936
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½

Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - .20

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - .23
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - .20¼

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - .23¼
- tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - .20½

NF, dms, frt alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd lb. .49 - —
- less than truckload, dlvd lb. .49½ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .48 - —

Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .74 - .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots gal. 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
- USP bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24

Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.13 - —
- cbys., works lb. 3.50 - —

Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —

Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60½ - —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethyalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniilin (see Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l works lb. .15 - —
- tanks lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- tanks lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80

vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots lb. .67 - .75

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
- l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .47 - —

Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¾ - —
- l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —

Monobutylether dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
- tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
- tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains—Fluorspar, Metallurgical, Washed Gravel, 59-60%

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
- l.c.l. works lb. .20¼ - —
- tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
- l.c.l. works lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms lb. .35 - .42½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E, Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns, 25 lbs lb 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 - 20.00

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
- light, bgs lb. No stocks.
- French, bgs lb. No stocks.
- Indian, bgs lb. No prices.
- Syrian, light, bgs lb. .24 - .24½

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. No prices.
- Moroccan, bgs lb. .05½ - .05¾
- Tunisian, bgs lb. .05½ - .06

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - .97
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
- water white cs., works lb 20 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns, June gal. 38.00 - 40.00
- Oregon bbls gal 2.35 - 3.25

Fishberries, bgs lb. 17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton 60.00 - —
- ceramic grade 95 98% CaF₂, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton 47.60 Nom.
- 85% CaF₂, grd., bulk, mine ton 41.50 Nom.
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF₂, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 38.00 Nom.
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF₂, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 38.00 Nom.

Announcing Production of Esters...

by Celanese

n-Propyl Acetate

latest in the Celanese Series of Industrial Solvents developed especially for Performance and Economy

N-propyl acetate is the first in a series of esters to be produced by Celanese. It is a medium boiling, low viscosity solvent with a pleasant odor and excellent blush resistance. An economical replacement for such solvents as MIBK, butyl acetate-ethyl acetate combinations, and secondary butyl acetate, Celanese* n-propyl acetate is now available in 90%-92% concentration—in volume quantities to meet both large and small scale requirements.

With the addition of n-propyl acetate, Celanese can now offer a diversified line of organic solvents, providing formulators with the flexibility and economy of split shipments in compartmented tank trucks and cars at bulk prices.

Investigate the cost-saving possibilities of n-propyl acetate. A Celanese technical representative will be glad to review your formulations, and demonstrate how Celanese solvents can give you the performance you need. Write for technical bulletin N-29-1.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-F, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Properties

Color.....15 APHA
Spec. Grav.....0.880—0.885 @ 20/20°C
Boil. Pt.....95°C—103°C
Ester Content...90%—92%

Solvents by Celanese

Solvent 203	Acetone
Solvent 301	Methanol
Solvent 601	n-Propyl Acetate
Solvent 901	Butyl Alcohols

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fluorspar, Metallurgical, Washed Gravel, 60-65%—Gum, Gamboge

Fluorspar metallurgical, washed, gravel, 60-65% effective CaF2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF2, bulk, mine, c.l. .ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37 00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0660
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0710
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .0433
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0411

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .17¼ - .19¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼ - .20¾
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl, acetate, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF from African root, bots. lb. 4.50 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 7.50 -12.75
Ginger, root, African, bls lb. .16 - .16½
June, steamer, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .20
June-July, steamer, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., May shipment lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .27 - .27½
June, steamer, bgs lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .23 - .24
June, steamer lb .25 - —
Rhattoon, bgs., June, steamer, lb. .23 - .24
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .12½- .13
June shipment lb. .11½- .12
Ginseng root, cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45

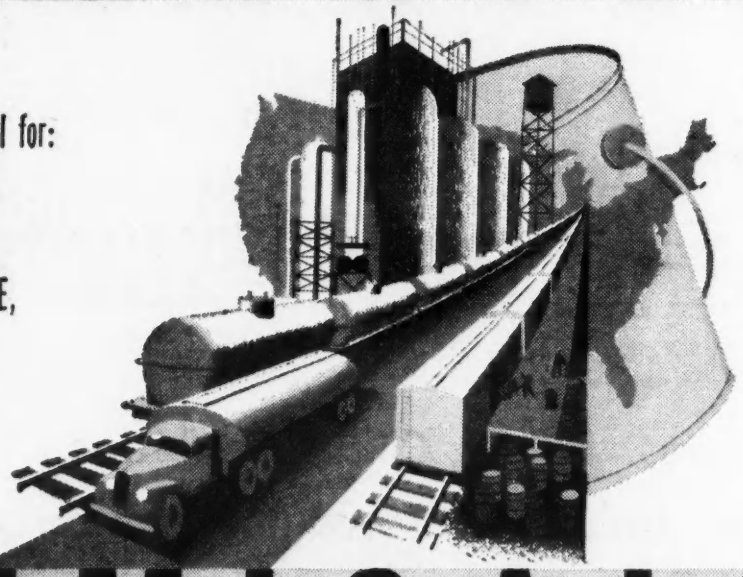
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36⅛- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .04¼- —
house lb. .04½- —
white, choice lb. .07 - —
yellow lb. .04¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
works lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .18⅛
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. 75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 70 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20

REICHHOLD



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PHENOL, GLYCERINE,
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE,
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE,
SODIUM SULFATE,
SODIUM SULFITE?

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Gum, ghatti No. 2, bgs..... lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls..... lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls..... lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs..... lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs..... lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs..... lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs..... lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs..... lb. .16 - .18
tears cs..... lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..... lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..... lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs..... lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ton 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton 16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l. Baltimore ton 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ..... ton 53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..... lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns..... lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs..... lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs..... lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls..... lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs..... lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks..... gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works. lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis.... lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks..... gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more. lb. 15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works..... kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots..... oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots..... oz. 13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago. unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls..... lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots..... oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots..... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis..... lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works. lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis..... lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 - .24
tanks..... lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 6.10 - 6.70
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots..... oz. 13.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz. 16.50 -18.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs..... lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..... lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls..... lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots..... lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd..... lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd..... lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs..... lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns..... lb. 5.05 - 7.60
Beta, cns..... lb. 4.95 -12.70
Methyl, dms., cns..... lb. 4.65 - 6.75
Ipecac root, bgs..... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
djns..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works. lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Iron hypophosphite, NF, dms.... lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs..... lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81
Sulphate, bots..... oz. 12.00 -15.00
Reduced, NF, kgs..... lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots..... lb. .33 - —
less ton lots..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..... lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran., dms.. lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms..... lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms..... lb. 1.13 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns..... lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works.... lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.... lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns..... lb. 4.75 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works..... lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. 11 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls..... lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls..... lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs..... lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms..... lb. .42 - .45

K

Kamala, powd., cns..... lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls..... lb. .28 - .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms..... lb. .06 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms..... lb. .13 - .15⅛
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0923 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130

Telltale dye enters the wood where the standard varnish has failed.

The Epon resin finish flexes and remains not only unbroken, but even uncracked.

YOU CAN EASILY MAKE this simple dowel test yourself!

The Set-Up. Coat two hardwood dowels with a standard brand of varnish. Coat another pair with an Epon resin-based finish. Age them, if you wish, to develop the maximum brittleness. Now strike them together, just as hard as you can. When you have done your worst, rub a "telltale" dye over the surfaces.

The Result. The standard varnish cracks and flakes . . . as emphasized by the dye penetration into the wood. The Epon resin finish *follows the dented surface without any sign of chipping, flaking or dye penetration.*

The Reason: The Epon Resin molecule is an entirely new class of polymer with evenly spaced reactive groups which permit it to cure to a flexible film. Also, its polar nature contributes outstanding adhesion. As a plus value, Epon resins have excellent resistance to detergents, caustic and many acids.

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Kerosene, at refinery, Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .090 - .095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

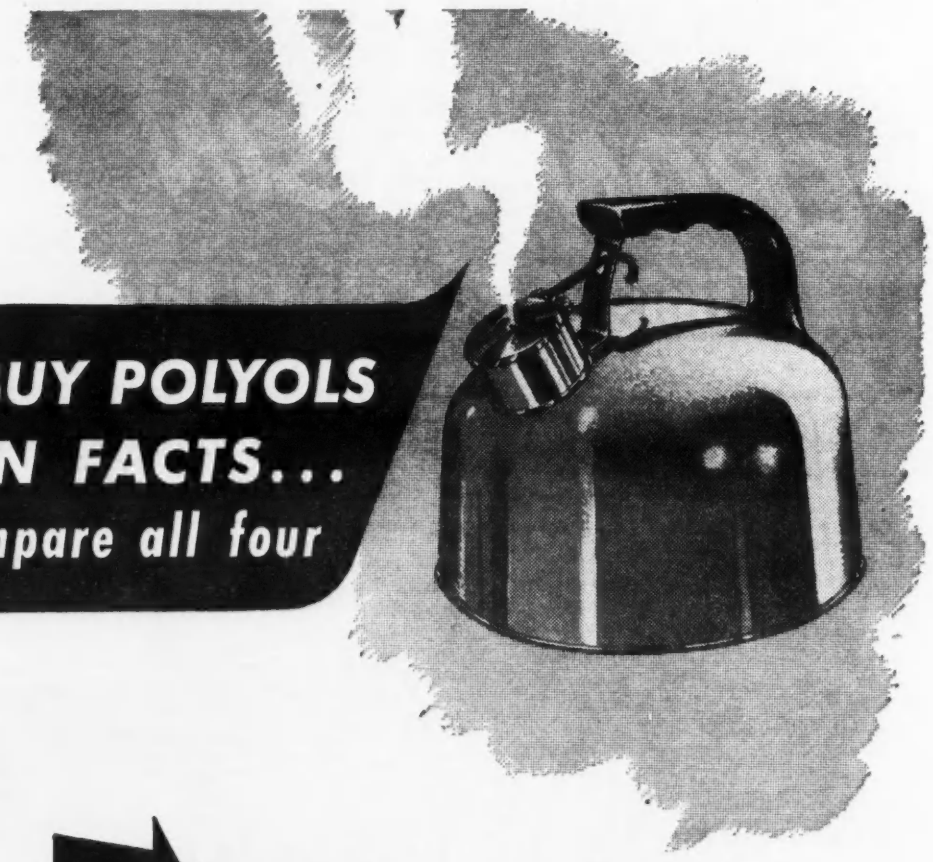
L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35½- .40¼
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .11⅝- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls lb. .10½- .11
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V. Jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms. lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs lb. .1708- —
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1875- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1925- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. 29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms. lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1690- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1535- .1925
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1635- .2025
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Penn ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Arizona ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Florida ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Reddick, Florida ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.30 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.60 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.71.00 -72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.70.00 -71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1675- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .78 - .79
West Indian, cs lb. No prices.
broken, cs lb. .68 - .70
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.



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FACT **Sorbitol leads in Economy and Price Stability**

On price alone, sorbitol rates the "best buy" in polyols. Its price trend through the years has been downward. Still another price reduction has been made recently. Ask about it.

FACT **Sorbitol leads in Availability**

Sorbitol, derived from sugar, is available in almost unlimited quantities. You don't need to worry about shortages of sorbitol or its derivatives.

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Industrial Chemicals Department

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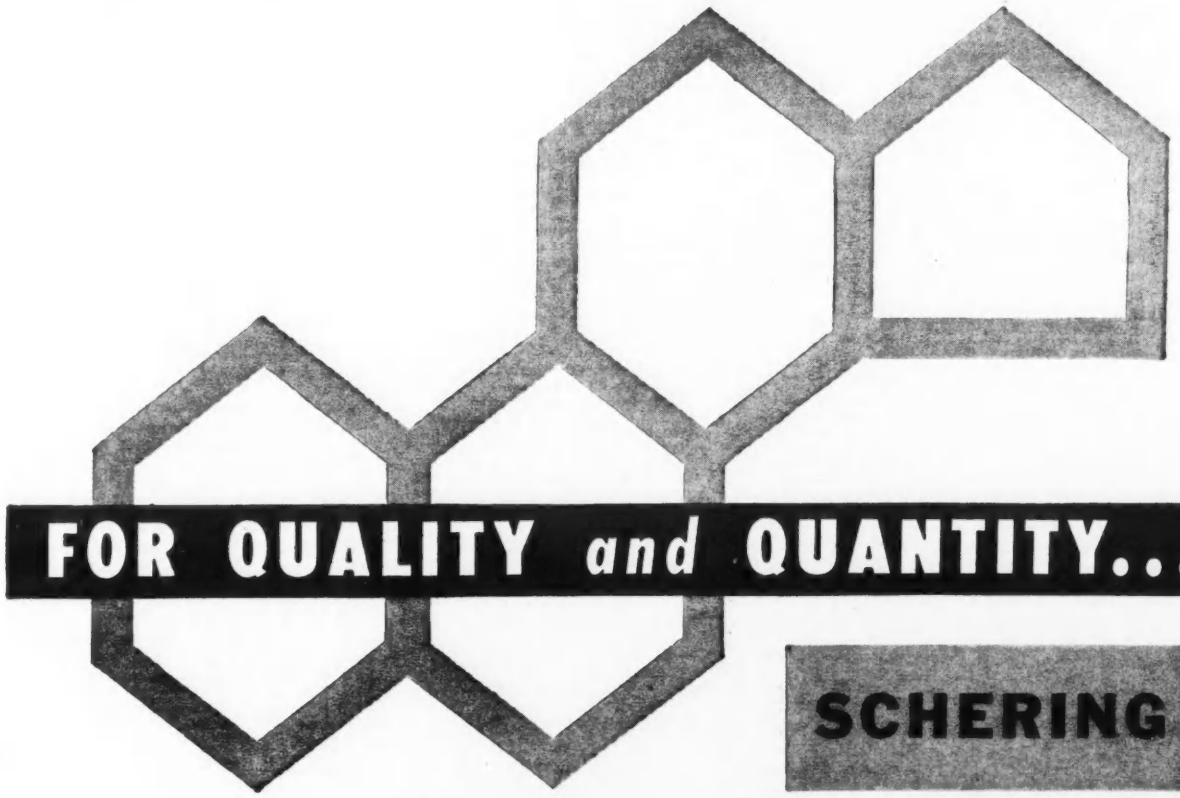
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD., BRANTFORD, CANADA



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Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P.
Ethinyl Estradiol
Testosterone U.S.P.
Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
Methyltestosterone U.S.P.
Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
21-Acetoxypregnenolone
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

SULFONAMIDES

Sulfacetamide
Phthalylsulfacetamide

ANTIHISTAMINES

Prophenpyridamine Maleate

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
BULK SALES DIVISION

Magnesium Chloride—Methylthionine Chloride

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works. lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.78.00 - 79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.60.00 - —

Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .21 - .22
Chilean, bls lb. .21 - .21½
French, bls lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb. 7.40 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 6.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12¼
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%. fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —

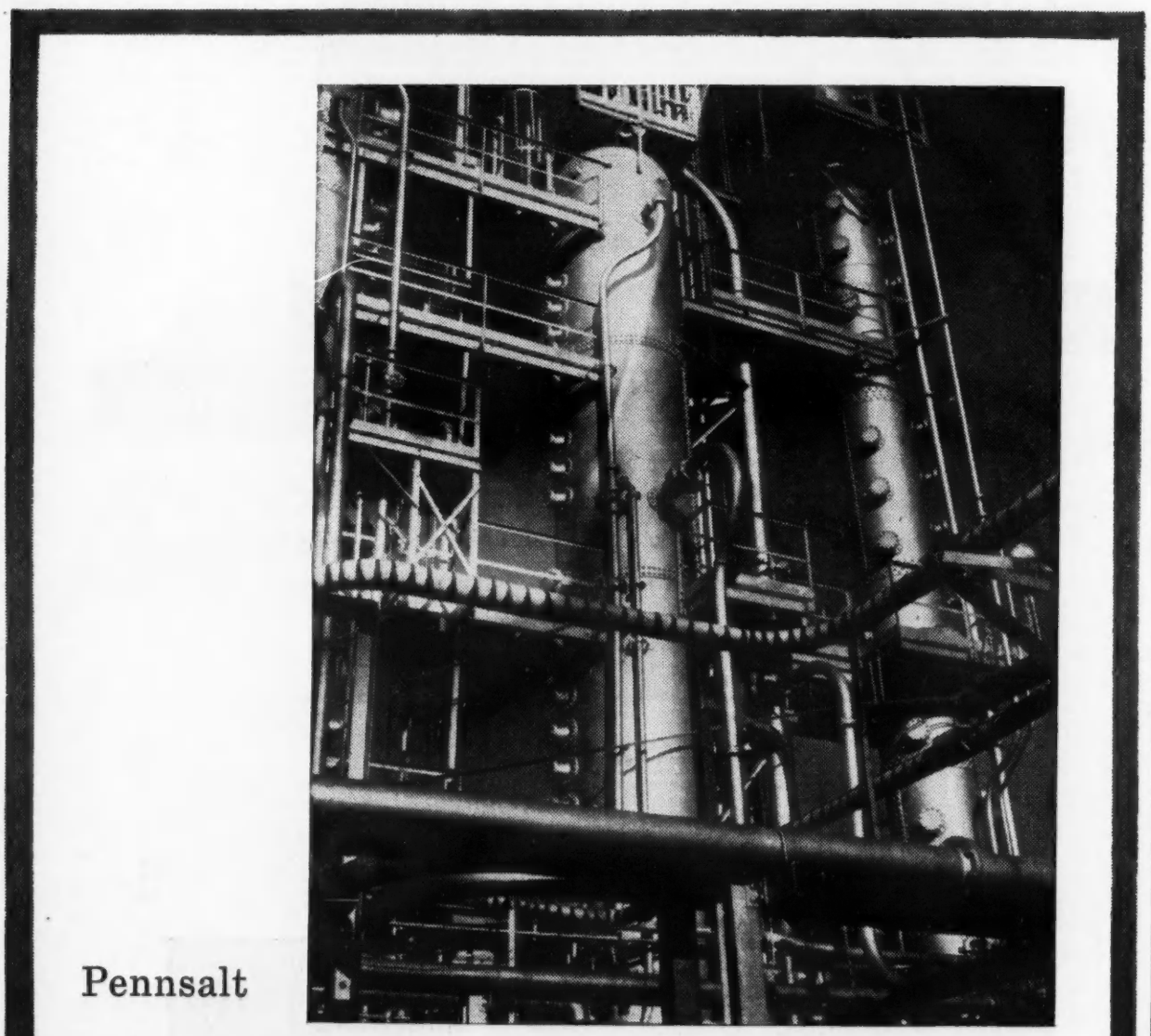
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).



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Pennsalt Chemicals

PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY FOR OVER A CENTURY

Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17½- .19
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
crude, bgs., works, 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .18½- .18¾
New York lb. .20¾- .21½

Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- .30⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.65 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .09 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13½- .15
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0663- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0663- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0963- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S.).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .0625- .0700
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .05¼- .05¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —

Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125 175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-25 cps., 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .29 - .30
splits, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
West Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

Mica—Oil, Bergamot

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.35 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 2.95 - 4.75
NF, bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 110.00-120.00
seed, bots lb. 99.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 15.00 -16.50

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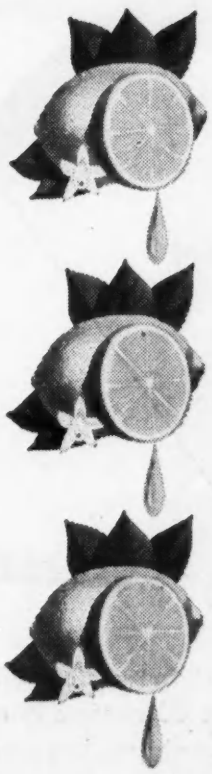
Oil, Birchtar—Oil, Tansy

Oil, birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.35 - —
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.20 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).		
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.45 - 2.70
tech., dms	lb.	2.10 - 2.60
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26 - .42
white, dms	lb.	.26 - .50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.00 - 9.75
rectified, cns	lb.	11.50 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)		
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.75 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	45.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.95 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3200- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3250- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3510- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3560- —
tanks	lb.	.3410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3360- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3410- —
tanks	lb.	.3260- —
hydrogenated, bgs	lb.	.3725- .3775
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.26½- .27
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3000- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3050- —
tanks	lb.	.2900- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3150- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3200- —
tanks	lb.	.3050- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2975- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.3025- —
tanks	lb.	.2875- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.17 - .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Oil, cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.30 - 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55 - .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	275.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).		
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.70 - 1.10
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.55 - 1.10
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	5.75 - 6.35
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.10¾- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.10½- .11
Codliver, USP, dms	lb.	1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.10 - 3.00
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	23.50 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¼- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.17⅝- .18
tanks	lb.	.16½- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East.	lb.	.12½- —
Valley	lb.	.12½- —
Texas	lb.	.12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01½- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.17½- .18
tanks	lb.	.16 - —
Oil, creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).		
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).		
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.
Degras (see D).		
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	3.55 - —
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms.	lb.	3.60 - 4.05
Dip (see D).		
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.10 - 1.50
70-75%, dms	lb.	.95 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65 - 3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1610- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1260- —
tanks	lb.	.1100- .1120
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fusel (see F).		
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).		
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	14.00 -26.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	15.00 -18.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.10½- .12¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.13 - .13½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.13½- .15
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.10 - 2.45
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).		
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.80 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.00 - 5.45
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	4.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	5.75 - 8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.55 - 2.25
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.85 - 6.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.65 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.20 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	7.35 - 8.25
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.50 - 8.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.35 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1845- —
l.c.l.,	lb.	.1905- .1945
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1550- —
New York	lb.	.1675- —
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1705- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.		
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.50 - 5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.07 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).		
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).		
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.19¼- .19¾
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.70 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.33 - .34
20°, dms	lb.	.32 - .33
30°, dms	lb.	.30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	195.00 -210.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.50 - 4.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.65 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.25½- .26
tankcar	lb.	.23¾- .24
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.15½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.15 - 2.25
foots, dms.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.85 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.
Calif., cns	lb.	1.80 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.80 - 2.25
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	175.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15 - 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.13¾- —
tankcars (sellers)	lb.	.12¼- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14 - —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)		
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.18 - —
refined, dms.	lb.	.22½- .23
tanks	lb.	.21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	2.30 - 4.00
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.25 - 7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.75 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).		
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.55 - 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.73½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½- —
whse.	gal.	.95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127 - .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).		
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.20 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).		
Rice, bran., clarif., dms	lb.	No stocks.
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½ Nom.
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60 - .90
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85 - 1.10
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25 - 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.15 - —
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	9.50 -10.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75 -13.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.60 - .95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).		
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80 - 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.37 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y.	lb.	.04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .16¼
tanks	lb.	.14 - —
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15¼- .15½
tanks	lb.	.13¼- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.15¼- .15½
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.25 - 8.90
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1630- .1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510- .1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10 - 2.45
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾- .07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10 - .10½
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.75 - 9.00



FOR Superior FLAVOR

FOR Unmatched CLARITY

FOR Consistent UNIFORMITY

8 OUT OF 10 BUY...

EXCHANGE OIL of LEMON

When any product sells four times as well as all of its competition combined, that's a sure sign of quality. No product can hold such a dominant sales position year in and year out unless it fulfills all of the exacting requirements of thousands of quality-conscious buyers. Exchange Oil of Lemon does just that...with a consistency and regularity that have made it the standard in its field. So little Lemon Oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—

Distributed in the United States exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks lb. .39½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.23.25 -30.00
Haitian, cns lb.20.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb.35.00 —
Wheat germ, o-gal. dms gal.29.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½ - .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½ - .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½ - .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½ - .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - 71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- 73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- 75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- 78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. 77 - 80
l.c.l. gal. 83 - 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.39.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .14½ Nom.
Olivine aggregate, c.a., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton.10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .29¼- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2110- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .41¾- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Portuguese, bgs., new crop lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .196 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .183 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.25 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

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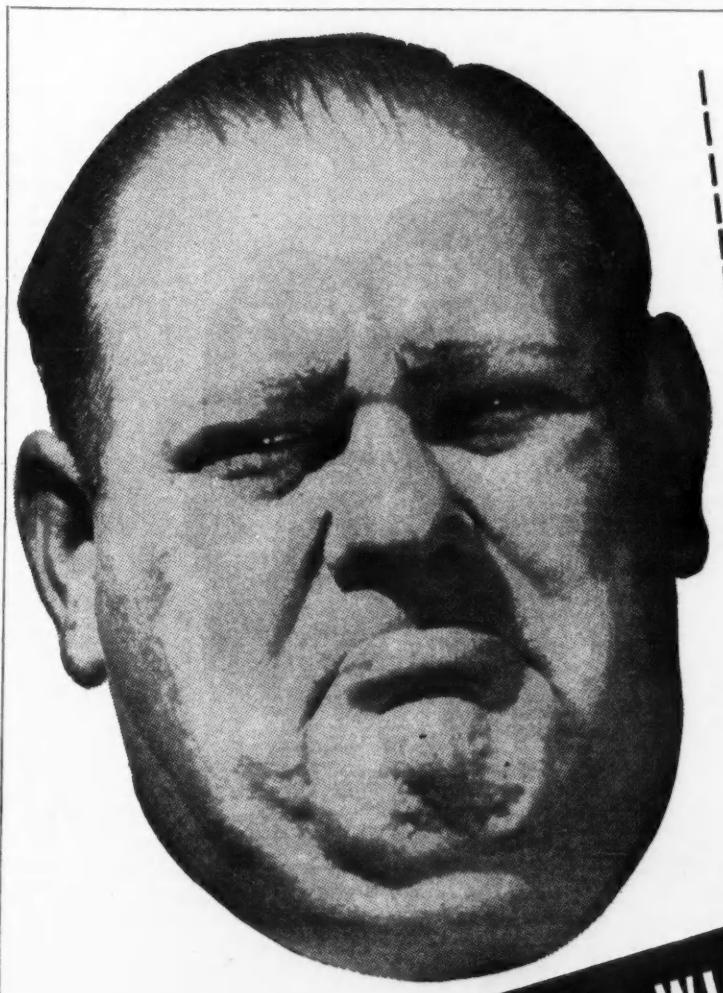
Pancreas substance, assay 1:73 bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz., lots oz. 3.70 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .22 - .24
Moroccan, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop lb. .26 - .30
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.a., works lb. .14½ .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Paraffin, fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
91-92%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —

Oil, Tar—Penicillin, Crystalline, Potassium

Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.60
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .28
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton.93.00 -94.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10 - —
200,000 units vl. .12¾- —
500,000 units vl. .22½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .33 - —



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"WHEN IT SMELLS BETTER—IT WILL SELL BETTER!"

THAT applies to your product whether it be . . PAINT • TEXTILES • WAXES • PAPER & BOARD • LAUNDRY STARCH • PRINTING INKS • DISINFECTANTS • FEATHERS • FUR • PLASTICS • COTTON BATTING • CLEANING FLUIDS & NAPHTHAS • LUBRICATING OIL & GREASE • LINOLEUM • LATEX • LEATHER • VARNISHES & LACQUERS • TEXTILE FINISHING OILS • INSECTICIDES • RUBBER GLUES • PASTES • CUTTING OILS and many others

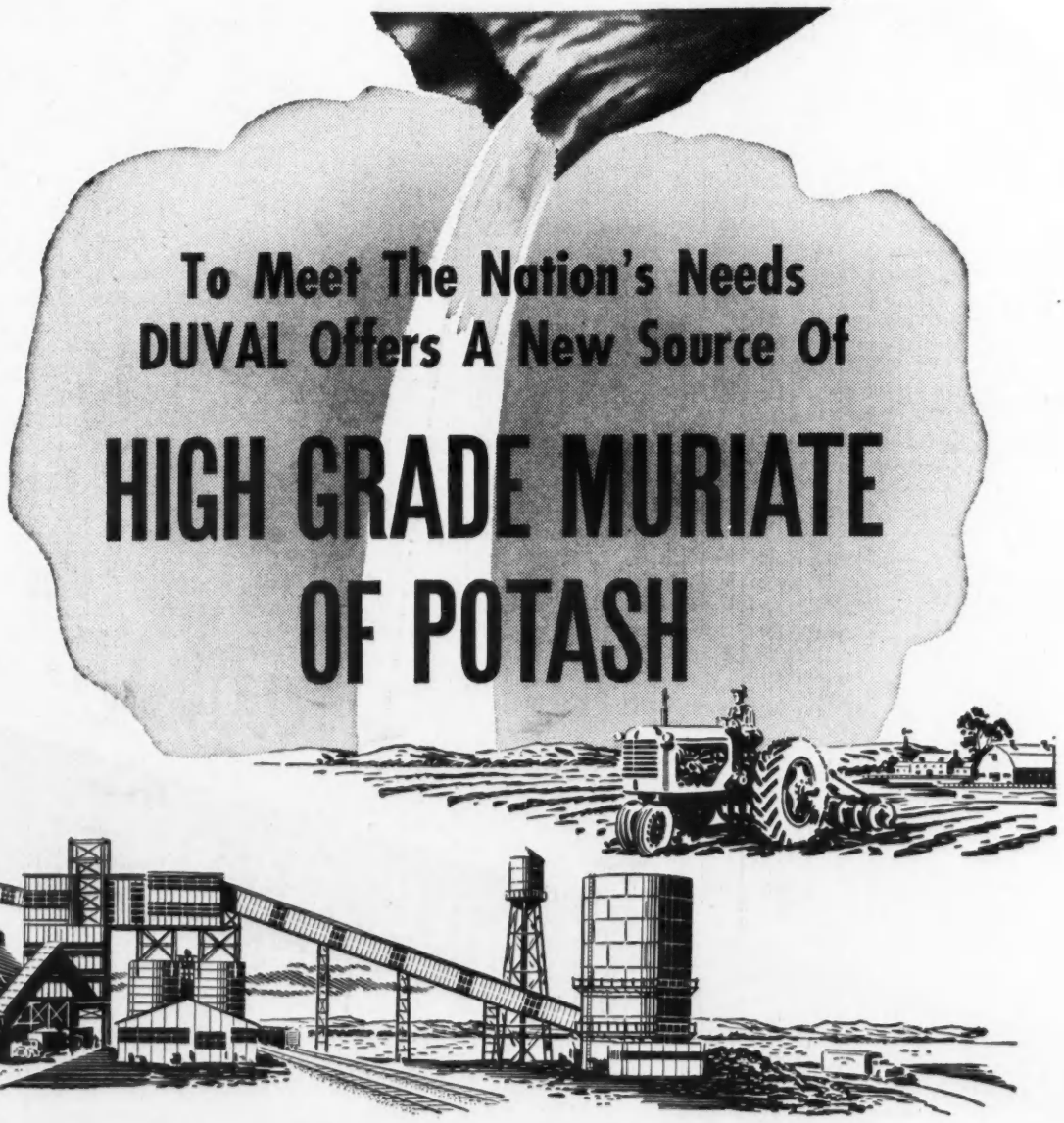
Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect reodorants or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is *send us a sample of what you make*—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS • DEODORIZING CHEMICALS • PERFUME OILS • ESSENTIAL OILS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
BRANCHES IN • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS • DALLAS • CHICAGO • MONTREAL • TORONTO

Penicillin, Potassium—Phosphate Rock, Curacao

Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .018 - .020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .02¼- —
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .019 - .025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl. .10½- —
200,000 units..vl. .13¾- —
500,000 units..vl. .23¾- —
1,000,000 units..vl. .40 - —
2,000,000 units..vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .02¼- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls..lb .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis..lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .34 - .36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial tanks, group a..gal. 12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags..lb. 1.55 - 1.57
afloat..lb. 1.46 - —
June shipment, bgs..lb. 1.42 - —
July shipment, bgs..lb. 1.34 - —
August shipment, bgs..lb. 1.30 - —
red, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .30½ - .31
Haitian, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
Japanese, hontakas, bgs..lb. .34 - .35
birdseyes, bgs..lb. .41 - .42
Louisiana longs, bgs..lb. .30 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop..lb. .30 - .31
Pepper, red, Mombasa, bgs..lb. .44 - .45
Mombassa, bgs..lb. .48 - .49
Turkish, bgs..lb. .26 - .27
Nigerian, caps, bgs..lb. .26 - .32
Sierra Leone, bgs..lb. .43 - .44
White, bags..lb. 1.85 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported, bls..lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
tanks, works..lb. .10½- —
Peru, balsam, dms..lb. 1.60 - 2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾- .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
tanks, refy..lb. .03½- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06 - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy..lb. .04¾- .05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
tanks, refy..lb. .03¾- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08⅝- —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .05⅛- .06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .06⅝- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .05⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .06⅞- .08
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .05⅝- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06⅝- —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .03¾- .04⅜
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.10 - 2.90
Illinois..bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky..bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas..bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana..bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas..bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field..bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East..bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast..bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle..bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West..bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming..bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery..bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md..bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass..bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C..bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla..bbl. 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor..bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va..bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me..bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I..bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga..bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0825- .115
Pennsylvania..gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .08375- —
No. 3..gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—gal. .091 - —
group 3, No. 1..gal. .08625- .09125
No. 1, straw..gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw..gal. .08375- .08750
range..gal. .08875- .0925
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, ref'y, Pennsylvania, western, No. 1..gal. .1075- .11625
No. 2..gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3..gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco..gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .175 - —
Boston..gal. .18 - —
Buffalo..gal. .165 - —
Newark..gal. .17 - —
New York..gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia..gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh..gal. .19 - —
Providence..gal. .185 - —
Rochester..gal. .20 - —
Syracuse..gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C..gal. .195 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Newark..gal. .17 - —
New York..gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia..gal. .165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30⅛- .31⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .152 - —
Portland, Ore..gal. .158 - —
San Francisco..gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash..gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston..gal. .195 - —
Newark..gal. .185 - —
New York..gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia..gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh..gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Boston..gal. .18 - —
Newark..gal. .17 - —
New York..gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia..gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh..gal. .19 - —
Syracuse..gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .2065- —
tanks, works..lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., works..lb. .19 - .20¼
tanks, works..lb. .155 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..lb. .135 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis..lb. .17¼- .18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis..lb. .17¼- .18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¾- .22
tanks, same basis..lb. .19¼- .19½
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - .21
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- .21¾
tanks, same basis..lb. .17¼- .19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots..lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works..lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works..lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E..lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots..lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works..lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works..lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms..lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works..lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works..lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports..ton. 40.00 - —



Duval Sulphur and Potash Company

Modern, New Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico

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Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - —
Phthalic, anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 5.15 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28¼ - .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15¼ - .15½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa nerb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½ - .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½ - .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc. l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½ - .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½ - .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½ - —
standard, bgs lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32½ - .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 - .13¼
Czech, bgs lb. .12¾ - .13
Dutch, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Polish, bgs lb. .12¾ - .13
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs, lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾ - .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .38¼
powder, dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .44½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½ - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Potassium pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.06
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —

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Propyl Aldehyde—Ryania

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 - .55
Pumice, nom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅛- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works, gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 89½- 1.04¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 11.00 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

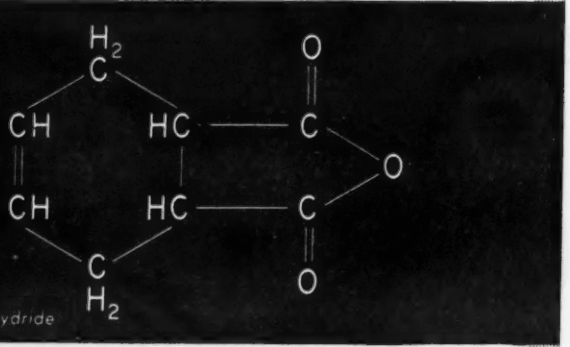
Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 197.00 -200.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copiey, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.58 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07⅛
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

of potential interest to producers of alkyd resins plasticizers, adhesives, chemical intermediates and pesticides

TETRAHYDRO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE



(Cis-4-Cyclohexene-1,2-Dicarboxylic Acid Anhydride

This new National Synthetic Organic Chemical, stemming from Benzene, simulates Phthalic Anhydride but introduces an interesting new group of properties.

It has interesting possibilities in alkyd resin manufacture because it produces a lighter-colored resin and so minimizes ultimate color problems with alkyds used in white baking enamels and paints. In plasticizers, it lowers viscosity, melting and setting points.

In certain other applications, one mole of Tetrahydro Phthalic Anhydride replaces two moles of Benzoic Acid.

PROPERTIES

White crystalline powder (Munsell color-lighter than N-9/0)
Molecular Weight: 152.1
Solidification Point: 99-101°C.
Density at 105°C.: 1.20 g./ml.
Solubility: Sl.s. Petroleum Ether; sl.s. Ether; s. Benzene

REACTIVITY

99% minimum total acidity as Tetrahydro Phthalic Anhydride (Maleic Anhydride content less than 0.1%).

Hydrolysis: Reacts with hot water to form Tetrahydro Phthalic Acid, M. P. 174°C., which is soluble in water to the extent of 3% at 25°C.

Esterification: Reacts with Monohydric Alcohols to form simple Acid Esters and Diesters. Reacts with Polyhydric Alcohols to form resinous Polyesters of the Alkyd type.

Thermal Condensation: Stable up to 250°C. Above 250°C it reacts with itself, releasing Carbon Dioxide, to form clear, light-colored resinous bodies.

Grignard Condensation: Reacts with Phenyl Magnesium Bromide to give the unsaturated Keto Acid.

Imidation: Reacts with Ammonia and primary Amines to form Imides.

Oxidation: Reacts in aqueous solution with Potassium Permanganate to form Butane-1,2,3,4-Tetracarboxylic Acid.

AVAILABILITY

Currently in substantial pilot-plant production which can be expanded as quantity production is needed.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.73	—
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb.		.40	.45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb	90	95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	23.50	-25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.72	1.05
Sage, Cretan, bls	lb.	.12½	.13
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.54	.55
Greek, bls	lb.	.13	.13½
Officinalis, Italian, bls	lb.	.22	.23
Spanish, stemless, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Syrian, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.12½	.13
Sago flour, refined, bgs.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
unrefined, bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	—
fib. dms	lb.	1.07	1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		.63	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		1.09	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs.		.77	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.12½	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00	—
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.		14.40	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		14.65	-14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		10.75	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		12.00	-12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		9.75	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		11.10	-11.50
NF, gran., dms	lb.	09¾	.17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	275.00	-285.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	300.00	—
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm	lb.	2.75	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.45	.50
Honduras, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Mexican, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	.40
select, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.15½	.16
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08½	.09½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs	lb.	.32	.38
Scammony resin lump, cns	lb.	1.95	2.20
powd., cns	lb.	2.05	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.10	.14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
powder bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	17.60	-18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.30½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	1.65	1.70
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	.20
sifting, bgs	lb.	.14	.18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.21	.22
No. 2, bls	lb.	.19	.21
No. 3, bls	lb.	.16	.19
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.20	.24
Pods, bls	lb.	.40	.50
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
natural, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs	lb.	.21	.27
natural, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.49	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.33	.36
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.28	.31
TN, bgs, 10-bg. lots	lb.	.26	.29
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorphn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works	ton.	25.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	.28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.82¾	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.75½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.76½	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.76½	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.76½	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.53½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.54½	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.55½	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.55½	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.50	.65
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	7.55	-13.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	19.85	-27.55
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Smalt, black, cans	lb.	.15	—
Blue, cans	lb.	.18	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.25	.27
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		2.85	4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.35	4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.30	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.05	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.20	—
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.75	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		4.95	6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.55	—
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.65	—
Soda caustic, liq., 70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.65	—
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.75	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.35	—
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		4.55	5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.40	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	—
Soda-lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12¾	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	—
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13¾	.14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.37½	.39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.44½	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.15	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid	lb.	.1375	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1415	—
Sodium bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.65	3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.05	3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		3.90	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.15	—
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.40	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.80	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls.., kgs., works.	lb.	.34	.35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms	lb.	8.52	—
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash). crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal). monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.65	—
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.		3.05	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	.09¾
Chloride, tech (see Salt). USP, dms.	lb.	.05	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.58	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	.26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.60	.65
USP VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.22½	.29½
USP XIV, gran., dms	lb.	.28	.32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.168	—
over 1,000 lbs	lb.	.178	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.188	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.14¾	—
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1140	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1125	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	—
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works	lb.	12.00	—
2 to 25 tins to case, works	lb.	12.00	-16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	7.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.15	8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	8.50	—
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.83	.85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.66	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	1.67	1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.80	1.95
powder, bbls	lb.	1.85	2.00
solution, 75%, cbys	lb.	1.06	1.21
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.40	3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic). NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.18½	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms	lb.	.95	.98

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- Removing and Skidproofing Ice
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- Refrigeration Brine
- Freeze-proofing Coal
- Industrial Waste Treatment
- Chemical Manufacturing
- Industrial Processing

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Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Calcium Chloride
Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

Sodium Hyposulphite—Squaw Vine Leaves

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70

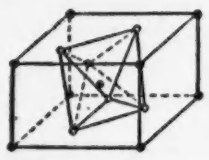
Sodium molybdate, crystals, bbls., works..lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate.. monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms .....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ...lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.93 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 95°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works .....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, ogs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphate, tech., rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works..ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E .....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted. E lb. .39½- —
90%, 50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber ams., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Bayonne .....gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .36 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur. ton.61.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis .lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .42

All Titanox "pure" TiO_2 pigments NOW AVAILABLE IN GOOD SUPPLY

Due to expanded production facilities, all these Titanox —rutile and anatase—"pure" titanium dioxide pigments are in ample supply to meet your needs.



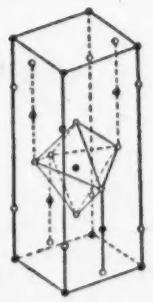
RUTILE

-RA General purpose "semi-chalking" pigment—used mainly in highest gloss, highest hiding white and light tinted industrial product finishes and highest quality architectural interior enamels. Applicable to Fed. Spec. TT-T-425a, Type II.

-RA-NC "Non-chalking" pigment—used mainly in tinted finishes which are exposed to the weather, such as those for industrial products, equipment, transportation vehicles, etc. Applicable to Fed. Spec. TT-T-425a, Type III.

-RA-50 Multi-purpose pigment combining high chalking resistance (but not as high as -RA-NC) with other properties similar to those of -RA. Used mainly in white and tinted high gloss finishes and combination interior-exterior white and tinted finishes.

-RA-10 Unmodified for special effects such as resistance to chalking and lessening of after-yellowing. Finds limited use in exterior white house paints and emulsion and latex paints.



ANATASE

-A-MO General purpose chalking type (MO- medium oil absorption, also LO- low oil absorption). Used mainly in white exterior house paints usually with rutile TiO_2 or rutile-calcium pigment to regulate chalking and prevent excessive dirt collection. Applicable to Fed. Spec. TT-T-425a, Type I.

-A-168-LO Anatase counterpart of -RA, except chalking type (LO- low oil absorption, also MO- medium oil absorption). Used in enamels and metal decorative coatings in which anatase pigment is preferred. Also used in white house paints.

-AA "Semi-chalking" pigment largely replaced by Titanox-RA.

Through their range of desirable qualities these Titanox titanium dioxide pigments fit any line of coatings from the most highly specialized to the most highly diversified.

Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot .10¾ - .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ .03
Sulphur, USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more gram .27 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.32 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb .25 - .30
Chloride, tech., bbls lb .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works lb .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .10¼ - .11
Oxalate, bbls. works lb No prices.
Salicylate, NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Styrolyl acetate bots lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100-lb. dms., lb. 4.15 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.135.00 - —
ground, same basis ton.135.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .86 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .87 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported, bgs lb. .48 - .49

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —

Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .06½- —
fancy lb. .06¾- —
special lb. .05⅞- —
No. 1 lb. .05 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l lb. .07 - .07½
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo., bulk unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .08½- .09¾
medium grades, ex whse., bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).

Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .73
powd., fib dms lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms lb. .36 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasadium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -13.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .19 - .23
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90

VITAMINS by the TONS

Make ROCHE your headquarters for:

Ascorbic Acid • Vitamin A acetate and palmitate • Biotin

Riboflavin

Riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium • Riboflavin-5'-phosphate diethanolamine

Sodium Ascorbate • Panthenol

Pyridoxine hydrochloride • Thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate

Niacin • *dl*-alpha-Tocopherol acetate and unesterified • Niacinamide

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY 10, N. J.

NUtley 2-5000

Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER CO., San Francisco
Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Titanium Dioxide—Vitamin D

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. — - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50%, bark and vine, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .10½- .10¾
Haitian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Jamaica, bgs. lb. No prices.
Madras, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root) True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton..88.00 -89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.65.00 -66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns. contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.20 - 3.45
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.80
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).

the only vegetable wax commercially produced in the United States

WAX

SUGAR CANE

from nature's greatest reservoir of vegetable wax

Sugar Cane Wax, developed by America's largest group of wax chemists, is produced domestically in the only continuously operating sugar cane wax refinery in the world.

Sugar Cane Wax offers these distinct advantages:

UNIFORM QUALITY controlled production, no seasonal variation.

AVAILABILITY domestic raw materials assure continued supply.

PROVED VALUE used successfully in a wide range of applications.

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Our chemists, with practical formulations, can show you the effectiveness of Sugar Cane Wax in all types of applications. This counsel, plus samples and technical data, is free for the asking.

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary
10th STREET and 44th AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK
CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Vitamin D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis.lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, nr E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot .....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .73 - .74
slabs, bgs .....lb. .71 - .72
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Brazilian, bgs .....lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs....lb. .56 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs..lb. .65 - .66
slabs, bgs .....lb. .63 - .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs .....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .94 - .95
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.02 - 1.03
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .98 - 1.00
refined, bgs., ton lots ..lb. 1.03 - 1.04
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African.....lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works..lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs..lb. .15½- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .81 - .82
Paraffin (see P...).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .24 - .26
cakes, cs. .....lb. .25 - .27
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot .....lb. .77¼- .82½
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works..ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -53.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .198 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34½- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul .lb. .33 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. .....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies.lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.22 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .29¼- —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —

Vitamin D_2—Zinch Chloride, Technical

Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller, lots .....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
basic, dlvd. .....lb. .23¾- —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .33 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .28 - —
NF VIII, dms .....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works. lb. .15½- .16¼
precipitated, powd., dms..lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.00 - —

—Continued on page 63

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Volume 161 June 23, 1952 Number 25

Controls Need Analysis

In view of the multitude of conflicting opinions on the need for, value of, and effects of governmental controls on prices and materials—and, in a manner of speaking, on wages—it would be broadly useful if the six-week seminar on the application of such controls to foreign trade, which is beginning this week at City College in New York, were expanded to comprise also domestic commerce. There is need for a sound, serious discussion of the whole subject of all governmental controls, largely because the conflicting opinions are not by any means all, on either side, backed by facts or relevant information.

Governmental administrators of the price controls, allocations, and classifications in foreign trade will lead the discussions in the City College seminar on those aspects. It is earnestly to be hoped that those who listen to them will learn something other than that the guiding administrative policy has too much expediency in it and that factual data are not a major part of the information and surmises on which the administrative procedure is, apparently, based.

Congress has done a lot of listening to all sides—there are more than two—in the matter of controls. To what extent its ability to interpret what it has heard will enable it to do what is needed in the matter remains to be seen. The extension of control authority will not be enough. The more necessary application of fitting ability cannot, of course, be achieved by legislation. It cannot be sired by any variety of politics. It cannot be assured by any degree of reliance upon the information furnished by interested parties on the situation of supply or demand. Congress could easily see but with difficulty comprehend that what was said by its witnesses, did not in large degree agree with what was published daily in the public press and anybody who has had any experience in the compiling of business statistics knows that guesses, wishful thinking, and selfish interest play at least as large a part as existing facts in the contributing of what he seeks. That was made particularly clear to those who served in any capacity in the wartime undertakings of governmental agencies and honest businessmen to keep goods out of black markets.

There is a real need for controls of prices and materials; although it can be said that the large majority of those on whom such restrictions must fall require no controlling. It is not often that any kind of regulations are necessitated by the majority of the activities in the areas to which they are applied. But, the actions of even small minorities are always sufficient to make controls and prohibitions necessary for the public good. The recent potato mess is a good example. It is also an excellent example of the lack of appropriate and adequate administrative ability. Examples of other politicomical inadequacy are to be found, legislative as well as administrative, in the dual conflicting policies of stabilization with reference to wages and prices and in the limiting of the privilege of taking care of advancing costs to the manufacturing and processing divisions of trade.

Those who argue that price controls are not necessary because prices are in the larger part below ceilings have difficulty in comprehending—to say nothing of explaining—why living costs are reaching successive peaks from month to month. They must be puzzled by the fact that in some areas of the somewhat depressed textile industry prices of certain fabrics and articles made therefrom were reduced a couple of weeks ago, following which by a week or so the retail trade was notified that discounts on the major articles in that class were to be reduced from 15 percent to 10 percent. And the wholesale prices of potatoes were reported to have advanced up to 50 percent within three days of the removal of the ceiling from those articles. And no advocate of the removal of price ceilings because they are unnecessary has come out with any proposal that the sellers agree not to raise those prices so earnestly set forth as being below OPS levels. It is a well-known merchandising fact that when sales fall off as prices decline, because further reductions are expected, the best way to boost demand is to raise the price. Demand is rather low in many lines today where prices have been reduced substantially during the past six months.

There is need for a nationwide seminar on the why of controls of prices and materials, in which the consuming public should have full opportunity to present the facts which it has to face. Those facts seldom bear out all that is argued for the basic, equitable functioning of the "natural" law of supply and demand. Proper consideration of them, by properly qualified interpreters, could show that there are ways of protecting the public from the effects of controlled supplies and unstimulated demand—look at potatoes again—other than that represented by the enlisting of the mobilization chief to determine whether OPS or PAD is right in its views on whether the price of furnace oil to consumers should be advanced for the next season. Controls and controllers call for something a bit more nearly scientific in their evaluation.

Government for the Consumer

Congress is reported to be considering the addition of another committee to its multitude of such subdivisions. That, of course, is not, of itself anything new or unusual. What makes the reported movement of unusual interest is that the proposed committee would have to do with all the people of this nation—with consumers. Such an approach to government for the people after so many years of sectionalism and syndicalism in governmental policy and practice would, indeed be welcome—by those who could and would forget that they are consumers before they are members of an agricultural, labor, small business, or even political class which—as the politics which passes for government sees things—must have special, favoring treatment.

It has been suggested in these columns on several occasions that the executive departments of the federal government should include one on business, which would be concerned with manufacturing and distributing, and with ownership, management, and labor in those two divisions. Because the consumer is another, and the most important and necessary, division of business, he certainly should be recognized at least to the same extent as the manufacturer and the distributor—including the transporter. But, strange as it may seem to one but theoretically or academically acquainted with democracy, the consumer does not rate even a committee of the lower house of Congress. About the only governmental agency that serves him in any manner is the post-office; although he does get some specialized services from the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, and some units in the Department of Justice.

Of course, the consumer, who is 100 percent of the people—not by any means equally privileged throughout his 150-plus millions—is theoretically represented and served in governmental functioning by the President of the United States. "Theoretically" is the proper qualification. On the practical side, the newspapers told about two weeks ago that the senate—of the United States, remember—had passed a farm-aid bill with an appropriation of $1,500,000,000.

There has since been introduced in the senate a bill (SJ Res 168) to set up a second commission on organization of the executive branch of the government (another "Hoover" commission). That commission should be most strongly impressed with the national necessity that every department administration, commission, agency, bureau, section, and lesser subdivision in the executive setup have a unit to look after the consumer. He pays the freight; at least he should be given a chance to ride the rods or the bumpers.

For the Bookshelf

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES. By B. E. Lauer and R. F. Heckman. Cloth; 496 pages. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $6.

Written by a professor and assistant professor of chemical engineering, University of Colorado, this book was designed primarily for chemical engineering students and the general reader interested in chemical process operations. So much has been written and published on unit operations, that the authors felt there was a real need to emphasize, in one volume, the related and organized function of different pieces of chemical equipment, not in a single operation, but in the whole picture of product production.

The technics of using the various types of equipment to do certain jobs are the tools of chemical engineering, and the purpose of the book is to acquaint the interested reader with the considerations involved in the selection of the most suitable method of carrying out any of several manufacturing operations. Thus, equipment is viewed in this volume as a tool, rather than a method of accomplishing manufacturing functions.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., report arterial transfusions are easier and safer to give when whole blood can be forced into the patient's bloodstream by direct hand pressure on the plastic container. This eliminates the need for special apparatus to build up pressure with the attendant danger of air entering the system.

Federal Spending Spree Underway

That time of the year when government agencies go all-out in their spending operations has arrived again. Every year, just before the end of the fiscal year on June 30, the agencies rush to spend their appropriations so that there will be none left over that would give congress the impression that it was appropriating too much.

The US Chamber of Congress, which has been making a study of the June "spending orgy" of the various government departments and agencies, reports that since 1933 there have been only four times when spending in June was not greater than the average of the other eleven months. The exceptions were during periods of wartime conversion or reconversion. Last year, June spending was 40 percent higher than the average for the other months.

In spite of all the spending this month, the chamber says that the federal agencies will have about $70,000,000,000 of appropriated funds left over on June 30, so "there is also a scramble to obligate funds during June since, as a rule, funds neither spent nor obligated by the end of the fiscal year must be returned to the treasury."

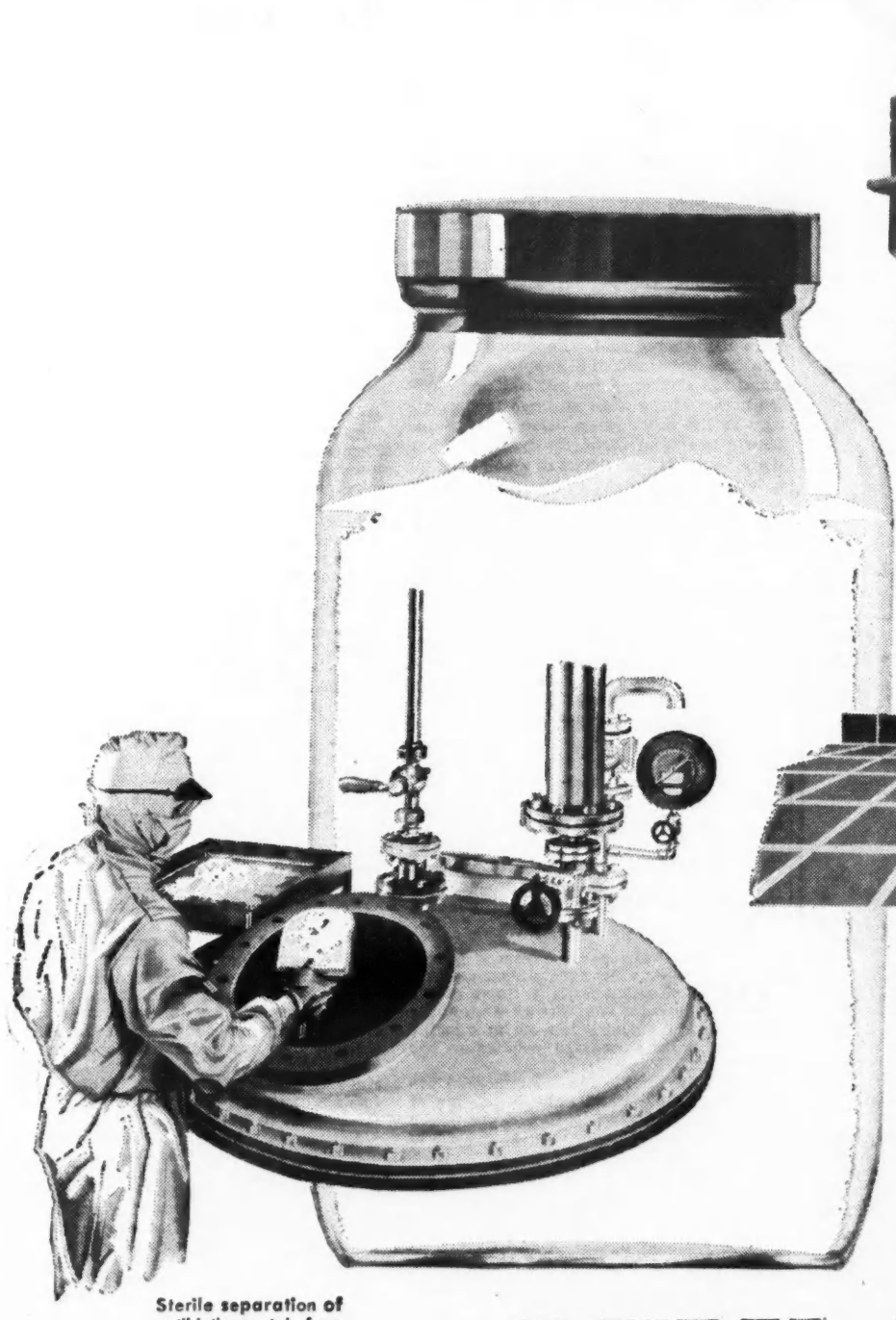
The Mutual Security Agency, which had $5,000,000,000 of unobligated funds at the end of February, will have only about $400,000,000 unobligated by the end of June; the armed forces will obligate about $500,000,000 each working day during June.

Water Fluoridation

The growing movement among municipalities to add fluorine to the public water supplies creates new problems for the Food and Drug Administration in the enforcement of the pure food laws. The fluoridation movement has the laudable purpose of reducing dental caries, but it also has the end result of commercially processed foods containing a poison, which may or may not be excessive, depending upon the amount of concentration that occurred during the processing operations.

Seemingly, there is a conflict of interest as between the Public Health Service on the one hand, whose job it is to improve the public health and has adopted fluoridation of drinking water as one means to this end, and the FDA on the other hand, whose duty it is to see that the public is not poisoned by the foods it consumes. Any such conflict that might exist, however, appears to have been resolved by the application of a "rule of reason" upon the part of FDA.

This agency is proceeding on the theory that since there is reasonable agreement among experts on the amount of fluorides that humans can consume without harm, there is justification for FDA overlooking the small amount that might find its way into foods from fluoridated water supplies. The only time it needs to step into the picture is when the amount, either resulting from concentration in the cooking operations, or otherwise, shows up to be excessive.



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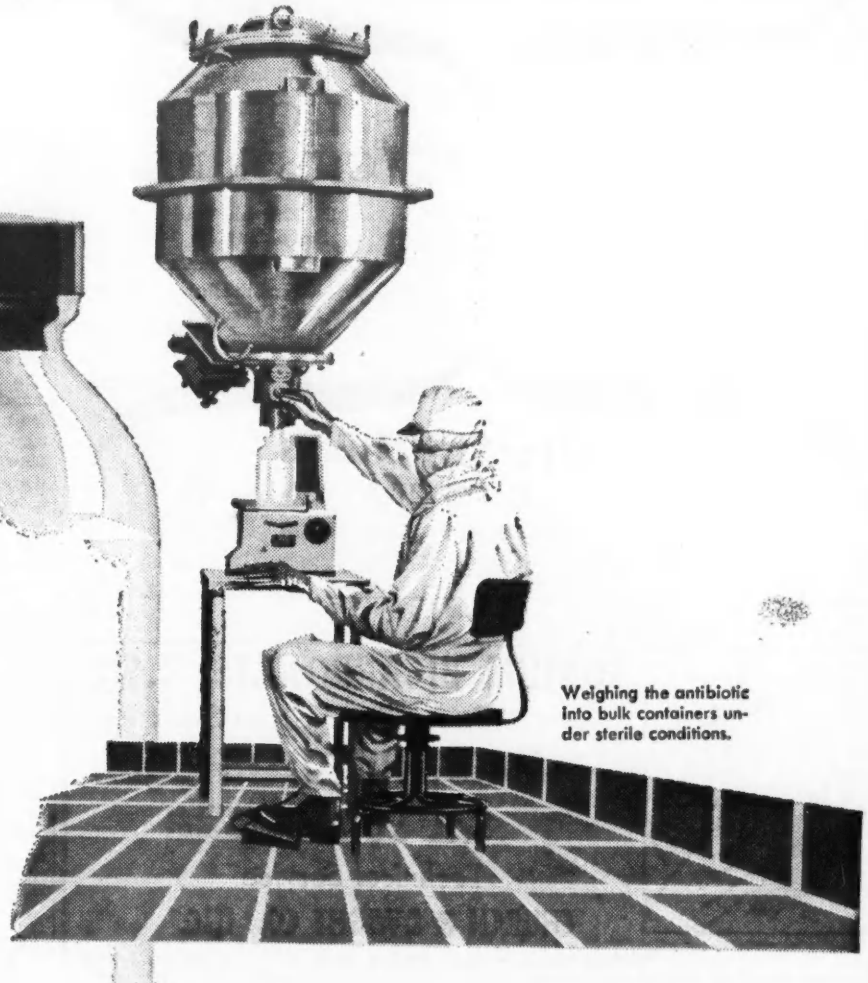

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Heavy Chemicals

Prime western zinc was priced lower last week, representing the third decline this month. Slow consumer buying has featured the market during the past two months, the dullness being accentuated of late by the prolongation of the steel strike where galvanizing operations have been at a standstill. Quicksilver prices eased under a lagging demand for round lots and limited activity in small quantities. NPA has expanded allowances of aluminum and copper for small manufacturers over the third quarter and has substantially increased allowances of the two metals for construction, commercial and industrial projects.

Allocation controls have been lifted from naphthenic acid. Expanded production has increased the supply while demand has slackened for military and civilian uses. There were no important shortages in the other acids. Demand for sulphuric has been seriously curtailed from the steel mills and stocks of glacial acetic, chromic, muriatic and other acids are fully adequate to meet the current extent of consuming demand. Spot offerings of chlorine have increased with reports heard of additional cuts in production which also apply to eletrolytic caustic soda. Soda ash continued in free supply. Demand for calcium chloride gained slightly for highway use. Ammonium bicarb and sodium nitrite were a bit more active. It was pointed out that the traditional Summer slowdown in the paper, textile and other consuming industries occasioned by vacations is close at hand and it looks as though overall activity will be affected accordingly during July and August.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.3 percent for the week ending June 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 88.6R in the preceding week and 101.3 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Pressure is still on for shipments for agricultural use and the supply situation is tight. Some of the producers look for stocks to ease when the agricultural demand levels off later in the season. So far, increased production has been absorbed readily.

Antimony Trichloride—Commercial anhydrous in 100-pound pails is moving at prices ranging from 43c. to 47c. per pound in carlots, f.o.b. the works, according to the producer. L.c.l. prices range from 45c. to 49c. works.

Bauxite—First quarter bauxite production at domestic mines decreased 18 percent from the final quarter of 1951, to 426,269 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. With imports added to domestic output, however, the total new supply of bauxite available for consumption, stockpiling, and export continued its rising trend, begun in the third quarter of 1950. Arkansas produced 96 percent of the domestic ore in the first quarter. Increased receipts of bauxite from Surinam in the first quarter brought imports to the highest quarterly total on record. Imports from Indonesia, however, were sharply reduced to the lowest quantity in over four years. Total exports declined from 28,016 long tons to 13,815 tons, virtually all of which was shipped to Canada. Total new supply on March 31 was 1,274,918 tons.

Chlorine—Spot supplies have caught up with demand and stocks seem to be getting freer as the month progresses. In one important producing quarter it was stated that supplies at present are about as free as caustic soda. According to trade reports, contracts are being accepted mostly by new producers.

Cobalt Sulphate—March production was placed at 89,761 pounds gross, compared with 30,921 in the preceding month by the Bureau of Mines. March shipments were 81,737 pounds and stocks on March 31 amounted to 48,474 pounds, against 40,474 on February 29.

Copper Sulphate—Increased allocation of copper metal to civilian industries for the third quarter has heightened the hopes of a better supply for chemical producers. There has been a step-up in the agricultural inquiry inspired by a substantial prospective expansion in potato planting. Shipments to the iron and steel mills remain nil. Export inquiry continued active. July orders are being booked for domestic use.

Fluorspar—Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 27,541 and 24,839 short tons, respectively, in March, increases of 5 and 3 percent over February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in March, 8,526 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 1,434 tons were from Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky, 4,411 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 2,624 tons in February. Imports of fluorspar in March were 32,871 tons, compared with 24,231 tons in February; the March imports came from Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Spain.

Potash, Caustic—Consumer demand continued to lean toward the quiet side, although some government orders have livened up the market situation to a certain extent. Supply conditions remained comfortable, with all forms available for immediate or forward shipments.

Potassium Carbonate—Slight improvement in demand from the glass plants, recently, proved to be temporary as inquiry has slowed down. The market held a quiet position, with producers able to take on orders for either prompt or forward shipments.

Potassium Chlorate — Activity did not increase last week. There were no excess stocks around but producers can take on additional business for prompt shipment. The price position has continued steady.

Soda Ash—Supply conditions have continued favorable for both immediate and forward shipments. Pressure demand subsided a year ago and consumers have not experienced difficulty in securing stocks since that time. Demand is holding at its former level and does not fluctuate much from week to week.

India's glass industry depends to a considerable extent on foreign sources for some of its raw materials, including dense soda ash, borax, liquid gold, selenium oxide, and arsenic oxide. To avoid complete dependence on imported soda ash, manufacturers have suggested that the glass industry use about 20 percent domestic light ash, except where technical factors prevent. It also has been proposed that the Central and State governments explore further the possibilities of producing heavy soda ash and that, pending this development, efforts be made to import larger quantities.

Soda, Caustic — All forms continued readily available last week. The current tonnage movement is not establishing any new highs and production appears more than enough to meet demand. The price position is described as steady, but there has been absence of new developments that might add color to the market.

The budget of Jordan's Ministry of Economy, which has been approved by Parliament, contains an item covering the government's share of capital to establish a caustic-soda plant. The manufacture of sulphuric acid from gypsum also has been proposed.

Sulphur—Mine shipments of native sulphur during April total 517,560 long tons, the largest of the year to date, according to the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales were placed at 497,258 long tons, against 477,919 in the preceding month. Shipments of recovered sulphur in April were 10,306 long tons, compared with a revised total of 9,849 in March. Apparent sales in April amounted to 10,257 long tons, against 9,880 in March.

Acids

Chromic—NPA has received a proposal to ease restrictions on nickel for flash plating appliances. If the proposal is granted, demand for chromic acid should increase. Demand at present is moderate, with stocks adequate to meet requirements.

Hydrofluoric—Buying interest not unusually active at present. Prices have continued firm, with stocks not excessive but

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Zinc, prime western, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
242.5	242.5	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

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Muriatic—Market conditions have not varied greatly so far this month. Production is keeping the supply ample to meet consumer needs.

Naphthenic—As intimated in our report of May 19, NPA has lifted allocation controls. This acid was brought under control March 31, 1951, through M-45 because DO's were taking over 50 percent of the productive capacity of the six producers of this material. Demand made it necessary to allocate the available domestic supply among the most essential uses. Expanded production has resulted in an increased supply in recent months. Military requirements have slackened and civilian needs have been leveled off during May and June.

Sulphuric—There may be some sections where a shortage exists, but it is not scarce around this or neighboring areas. Stocks have continued available for immediate shipment, with demand from the iron and steel industry seriously affected by the strike.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—April primary aluminum production figures made available by the Aluminum Association, indicate that the record pace set by the aluminum producers since January of this year is being maintained. Output is running 13 per cent ahead of the first four months of last year and 22 percent ahead of the same period during the peak year of World War II, 1943. Although April was a shorter month, almost as much metal was produced as during March. Primary aluminum production during April totaled 153,759,727 pounds, while the output in March was 154,138,528 pounds. The Association's sheet division shipped 84,209,424 pounds of aluminum sheet and plate during April as compared with 81,189,387 pounds shipped the previous month. April shipments of aluminum foil were 6,013,522 pounds, a slight increase over the previous month. Shipments of permanent-mold and semipermanent-mold rough castings (except pistons) totaling 2,577,434 pounds during April, with a value of $1,524,141, compares with 2,252,732 pounds and $1,299,301 in March.

Chromite—Consumption averaged nearly 108,000 short tons a month in both January and February, 1952, 6 percent above the record average rate of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Industrial stocks of ore increased 5 percent from 637,000 short tons at the end of 1951 to 667,000 tons on January 31, 1952, and 670,000 tons on February 29. Imports were exceptionally high in January and below average in February. The rise in chromite consumption was not shared equally by the three major consuming industries. Consumption in both January and February, compared with the average monthly rate of 1951, was 20 percent higher for metallurgical purposes; chromite used for the manufacture of refractories was virtually unchanged and chemical uses dropped 17 percent. Of the 215,243 tons of chromite used in the first two months of this year, the metallurgical industry took 53 percent (principally for the manufacture of ferrochrome), the refractory industry, 34 percent, and chemical users, 13 percent.

Copper—NPA has allotted an additional 100,000,000 pounds of metal for use in the third quarter. The new allocation will give consumers 50 percent of the totals they used in an average quarter prior to the Korean dispute.

Refined copper stocks in the hands of refiners and smelters reached a low since 1950 during May, the Copper Institute reported. Inventories of refined copper of 55,351 tons on May 31 were off 5,872 tons

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from a month earlier and were about 15,000 tons under the high this year.

Copper production from primary sources in the United States totaled 85,959 tons in May, or 2,773 daily against 2,819 a day the month before, a five-month 1952 average of 2,706 and an average of 2,645 tons for all of 1951. Copper production from secondary sources of 7,065 tons was a high for any month so far in 1952 and brought the total for the first five months to 22,351 tons. Refined copper production totaled 97,593 tons in May against 98,402 the month before. For the five months ended May 31, refined production was 486,806 tons.

Lead—Mine production of recoverable lead in the United States in April was 3 percent higher than the March output, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 34,712 tons compared with 33,662 tons in March and a monthly average of 32,536 tons in 1951. The average daily rate of production was 1,157 tons, almost 7 percent above the daily rate in March. Mines in the west central states of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas produced 12,929 tons of lead during April, 5 percent above the previous month's total. This increase was attributed principally to an improved grade of ore mined. Lead output from the states east of the Mississippi River increased 15 percent to 1,107 tons in April. In the combined western states lead production in April was slightly higher than in March, totaling 20,676 tons.

Quicksilver — No important pickup in demand has developed so far this month. Small lot sales have predominated, with $200 per flask the prevailing figure last week. While there has been an absence of round lot activity, it was stated that an offer of $197 would likely meet with consideration for lots of 100 flasks or more.

San Francisco.—Little change was noted on the market during the week with activity on the quiet side and stocks again limited. Metal quoted $204 per flask.

Silver—Mine output of recoverable silver at 3,407,507 ounces was slightly less in April, 1952, than in the preceding month, but on a daily average basis was 2 percent greater, according to the Bureau of Mines. The variation in the change in production rates of the principal silver-producing states was considerable. Outputs in Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho were 1, 7, and 6 percent smaller, respectively; and those in California, Montana, Nevada and Utah were 1, 3, 23, and 1 percent greater, respectively.

Zinc—Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc increased slightly in March and was the highest monthly output reported in the past three years, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 61,515 tons compared with 61,292 tons in March and a monthly average of 56,592 tons in 1951. April zinc output from mines in states east of the Mississippi River totaled 17,502 tons, approximately the same as the previous month's total. Zinc output from the west central states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma increased 2 percent to 8,679 tons in April, owing largely to a 23-percent increase from Missouri.

In the combined western states mine production in April totaled 35,334 tons, essentially the same as in March. Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, and Arizona increased zinc output 14 percent, 11 percent, 4 percent, and 3 percent, respectively, while Utah, Montana, Colorado, and Idaho reported decreases ranging from 1 to 8 percent. Nevada's increased production was due principally to a higher content of zinc in the ore mined.

Another reduction of 1c. in the price of prime western was recorded last week, establishing the market at 15c. per pound East St. Louis. Cutback demand occasioned by the steel strike was a factor in bringing about the lower selling price.

Davison Names Three

Appointment of Robert T. Smith as director of traffic has been announced by the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Smith has been with the company in the transportation field for twenty years. Also announced were the appointments of George W. Kraus as assistant director of traffic and J. William Townsend, 3rd, as traffic manager.

Texas Eastern Appoints Trio

H. A. Hemphill, president of Texas Eastern Production Corporation, Shreveport, La., has announced the appointment of three new executives. They are:—Robert E. Daniel, secretary and treasurer; James W. Burkhart, production manager, and Haden J. Upchurch, manager of the land department.

Nat'l Lead Adds Two To Mining Department

Jacob Vandenberg and John S. Holland have joined the mining department of National Lead Company, New York.

Mr. Vandenberg was formerly managing director of the Holland Metallurgical Works in Arnhem, Netherlands. In 1945 he was assistant general manager in charge of tin operations in Indonesia for Billiton Company and had also been general manager of the Texas tin smelter at Texas City. Mr. Holland was transferred to New York from National Lead's MacIntyre development, where he was chief geologist. He joined the company in 1948 and in addition to his duties at the development, spent considerable time on company exploratory projects in the United States and in Canada.

Trade Briefs

Lester F. Cox has been elected executive vice-president and executive manager of the Thermoid Company.

Gordon A. Ogden has been elected vice-president of the International Latex Corporation.

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DMPA Signs Accord For Canadian Copper

An agreement was made by the Defense Materials Procurement Administration June 17 for the purchase of 63,200,000 pounds of refined copper from Campbell Chibougamau Mines, Ltd., of Montreal. The copper will be produced by the company at its Merrill Island and Dore Lake properties in the Province of Quebec by December 31, 1956.

DMPA administrator Jess Larson said that the government may, at its option, buy any or all the output of electrolytically-refined Canadian copper at the market price or 24½ cents a pound, f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points, whichever is higher. The company is required to offer American industry any output not taken by the government under its option.

Obituaries

Walter W. Birge

Walter W. Birge, first president of the Air Reduction Company, New York, and a pioneer in the development of rayon, died June 13 in Boston, Mass. His age was seventy-four.

Mr. Birge became the first president and general manager of Air Reduction upon its formation in 1915. He began to produce rayon on a modest scale in 1921 and, as its first president, built one of the largest units in the industry, the Industrial Fibre Corporation, with plants in Paterson, N. J., and Cleveland, Ohio. Four years later, Mr. Birge participated in the incorporation of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, which served as a holding company for Industrial Fibre. In 1926 he retired as head of the companies, but remained a director.

J. Clifton Buck

J. Clifton Buck, former vice-president and director of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, died June 14 at his home in Atlantic City, N. J. He was eighty-five years of age.

Mr. Buck joined the Smith, Kline & French Company, as it was then called, in 1901, as a salesman. He served as a director from 1903, as secretary from 1904 to 1929, and as vice-president from 1921 to 1949. He managed the French Cave & Co., perfume-cosmetic division of the company, until it was dissolved in 1937.

When the SKF company was reorganized in 1929, with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories as the parent company and Smith, Kline & French, Inc., as the wholesale affiliate, Mr. Buck became a director of the laboratories and served as vice-president until his retirement in 1949. He was the father of J. Mahlon Buck, president of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.

William Mueller

William Mueller, recently-retired president of Stoney-Mueller, Inc., Lyndhurst, N. J., died June 14 in Mexico City, Mex. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Mueller joined Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, in 1920 and became general sales manager of that company in 1927. Eleven years later, he became one of the founding partners of Stoney-Mueller, and continued as president of that firm until his recent retirement. During 1941-42, Mr. Mueller served as head of the solvents section of the War Production Board.

Claudio Fermi, noted Italian professor of medicine, died June 18 in Rome, Italy. He was ninety years of age. Prof. Fermi was noted for his research in enzymes and for his studies to combat malaria in several areas of Sardinia.

Louis E. Freeman, who retired in 1933 as controller of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, died June 14 in Maplewood, N. J. He was eighty-one.

Jacob R. Schlager, jr., special products sales manager of the International Salt Company, died June 14 in Scranton, Pa. He was forty-three years of age.

Robert F. Walker, vice-president and director of the Jewel Tea Company, died June 13 in Highland Park, Ill. He was sixty-eight years old.

William J. Wardell, vice-president and director of the American Can Company, New York, died June 10 in that city. He was sixty-four. Mr. Wardell joined American Can in 1903, rising through sales and production posts to become comptroller in 1942 and vice-president and director two years later. In 1950 he resigned as comptroller to devote his time to special executive duties.

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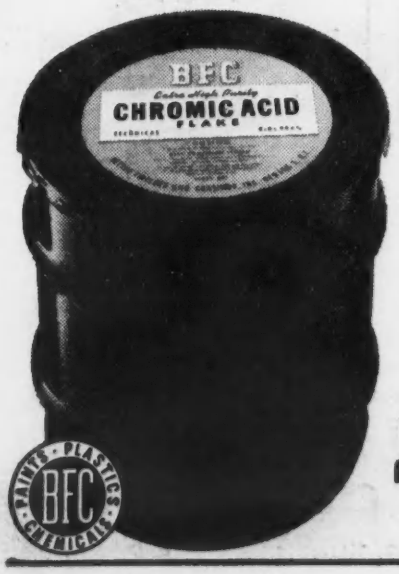

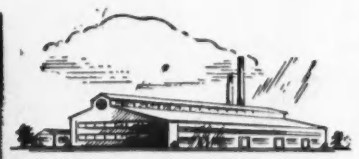

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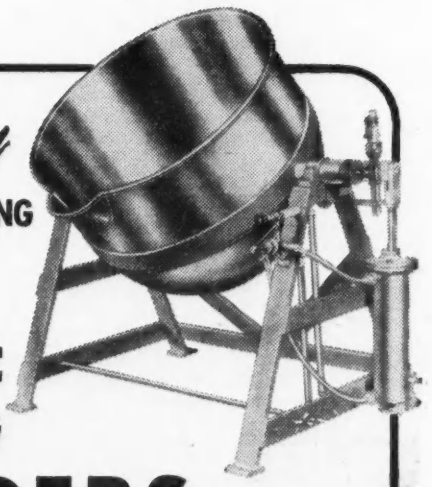

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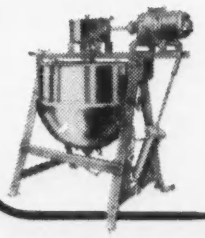

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Tin Conservation Seen Due To Uncertainty of Supplies

Continued conservation of tin is necessary because it is not known how long the current supply will prevail, members of the tin products technical industry advisory committee were told last week by officials of the National Production Authority. NPA said changes could occur in the tin supply situation which might necessitate a quick tightening of controls on its use and anything approaching modification of control is not foreseeable at the present time.

Some revisions in order M-8 was presented by NPA covering slight changes upwards in tin content of solder specifications for general usage. A suggested revision also was presented which would permit the use of a limited quantity of tin for items now on the prohibited list, and would allow a small percentage increase in tin use for other items currently restricted below the overall 90 percent quantitative use quota which would remain unchanged.

Committee members favored the suggested changes in M-8 and recommended additional changes to allow the use of 40 percent tin content solder for any purpose without certification, and a minimum delivery of tin pipe without the return of an equivalent quantity of tin content scrap.

Carbide Appoints Ragland Gas Procurement Manager

T. R. Ragland, jr., superintendent of the South Charleston, W. Va., plant of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company since 1945, has been appointed manager of the new gas procurement department of the company, with headquarters in New York. He will be responsible for negotiations and purchase of natural and refinery hydrocarbon gases, which are used as raw materials and as fuel. He will be succeeded as superintendent of the South Charleston plant by D. B. Benedict, formerly assistant superintendent of the plant in charge of chemicals and resins.

Mr. Ragland joined Carbide & Carbon, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, at South Charleston in 1928. In 1934 he became superintendent of the plant at Diamond, W. Va., which produces the heavier constituents of natural gas for use as raw materials at the South Charleston plant. Three years later he was moved back to South Charleston, where he became assistant in charge of the gas department. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the South Charleston plant and head of the gas department in June, 1940.

Cyanamid Names Dr. Gower To District Manager's Post

Dr. A. H. Gower has been appointed assistant district manager of the Philadelphia and Baltimore districts of the industrial chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company. He was formerly a technical salesman for the division at the Boston office.

Before joining Cyanamid in 1945, Dr. Gower served with the chemical division of the Connecticut Hard Rubber Company. Prior to that he was an assistant professor of chemical engineering at Michigan State College.

Oil Shale Batch Retorting Tests Described in Mines Bureau Report

The Department of the Interior has issued a report describing how the Bureau of Mines experimented on batch retorting of Colorado oil shade. The retorting was on a pilot plant scale in search of data used in the subsequent development of efficient retorts suitable for continuous processes.

The tests described were conducted at the bureau's shale-oil demonstration plant near Rifle, Col., between December, 1947, and September, 1948. They were made in a Royster pilot plant fabricated at the Bureau's central experiment station, Pittsburgh, and shipped to Rifle. A total of eighty-three satisfactory runs were made before the plant was dismantled to make way for the continuous gas-flow retort, which had been designed in the meantime. A free copy of "Report of Investigations 4874, Pilot-Plant Batch Retorting of Colorado Oil Shale," by W. E. Wells and J. R. Ruark, Bureau chemical engineers, may be obtained from the Bureau's publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13. It should be identified by number and title.

Trade Briefs

Star Welding & Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is now making a steel rod support for fifty-five gallon drums.

Dr. William L. Prager, professor of chemistry at the College of the City of New York, will retire this month after fifty years on that college's faculty.

George M. Schwartz, vice-president and controller of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, has been elected a vice-president of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

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Rohm & Haas Develops New Ion Exchange Resin

An analytical grade of a highly efficient cation exchange resin, "Amberlite IR-112 (H)," offering outstanding properties of high porosity, regeneration efficiency, and stability in hydrogen cycle operation, has been announced by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

The new resin, which is a highly purified form of the recently announced "IR-112" exchanger, can be used to advantage in operations involving adsorption of basic materials from both aqueous and non-aqueous solutions, recovery of metallic complexes, extraction of large cations, and catalysis of organic reactions, the producer stated. At the same time, this nuclear sulphonic acid type exchanger possesses a high resistance to strong acids, strong bases, oxidizing and reducing agents, organic solvents, and to such conditions as elevated temperatures and mechanical attrition.

Dow Chemical Co. Develops New 'Styrofoam' Formulation

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced a new formulation of "Styrofoam," with greatly reduced burning characteristics. The newly formulated material is said to meet American Society for Testing Materials requirements for a "self-extinguishing" plastic and is expected to find greatly increased use, particularly in the low-temperature insulation field, Dow said.

The new formulation is now in full production at the Midland plant and will be designated as "Styrofoam 33." Dow will continue to supply the familiar white unmodified "Stryrofoam" which has proved so successful in the floral and novelty fields, as well as for buoyancy and many low-temperature insulation applications. This material will now be called "Styrofoam 22." For purposes of identifiction, the new formulation will be tinted a blue color.

Aluminum Expansion Set

Three expansion goals affecting the aluminum industry were announced June 19 by the Defense Production administration. A goal for production of bauxite was fixed to provide an annual supply of 8,000,000 long dry tons in 1953, an increase of 3,300,000 tons above the 1951 supply. An interim goal of $15,000,000 capital investment was set for facilities to produce welded aluminum tubing, and a goal of $30,000,000 private capital investment in connection with the heavy press program of the Air Force.

Solvay Moves in Houston

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has moved its Houston office to 601 Melrose building, 1121 Walker avenue. It will have the same telephone number, Atwood 5219.

Davison Has Nickel Catalyst Data

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has issued a data sheet on its activated Raney nickel catalyst, "Code 986." Copies may be obtained by writing the company's technical service department.

Heads New York P.A.'s

John F. Snedeker, purchasing agent for Binney & Smith Company, New York, has been elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York. Other officers elected include:—M. D. MacBurney, Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and S. W. MacKenzie, United States Rubber Company, vice-presidents; W. H. Old, American Brake Shoe Company, and E. M. Krech, J. M. Huber Corporation, members of the board, and E. B. Fielis, treasurer.

American Can Building Plant

Construction work is scheduled to begin at once on American Can Company's new can-manufacturing plant at Harrisburg, Pa., according to a company announcement. The new facility, the fifty-sixth of the company's container-making plants in the United States, Canada and Hawaii, will serve the expanding needs of fruit and vegetable canners in eastern and central Pennsylvania and the Appalachian areas of Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia.

Trade Briefs

Diamond Match Company has elected Perry S. Woodbury treasurer.

University of Oklahoma's engineering laboratory is studying methods of improving lubricating grease.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Business activities in the petroleum derivatives industry were reported to be steady and untroubled throughout the past week. The volume of sales of most items was felt to be fairly good, although there was no briskness in the trading. Toluol was currently in sufficient supply to cover all requirements of industry and government. Xylol was quietly steady with all orders being readily met. The aliphatics were all in ample supply and production was back to normal now that refineries were again in full operation. The current summer lull in the demand for propane and butane has made it possible for producers to build up their stocks against the expected heavy fall demand. Prices for these gases remained unchanged in most places, although there has been some increase in the East Coast quotations for propane.

Quotations for petrolatum continued at the recently reduced level. Producers reported a fairly good demand for the material, although they stated that they could handle more orders than were currently being received. Stocks were large and additional production was accomplished without difficulty. The situation of the waxes market remained unchanged. There were ample stocks of both paraffin and microcrystalline waxes and a moderately good demand from consumers. Prices of all grades remained steady and unchanged.

Solvents and Diluents

According to producers, there existed a good balance between the available supply of petroleum toluol and the demand of consumers. Observers in the industry reported that it has not yet felt any noticeable increase in demand because of the cut in production of the coaltar derivative. However, should the steel strike continue for any length of time, it was believed that there would be a shift among consumers of that type to the petroleum toluol. For the present there was no such problem facing producers. Xylol was reported in good supply and it enjoyed a steady interest on the part of users. Production of the higher boilers was steadily maintained and a fairly active demand was seen. The intermediate aromatic chemicals were in adequate supply to cover all current requirements. Prices of all articles were held unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—A staple situation existed in this market. Supplies were reported to be adequate and demand steady. Prices remained unchanged and production was accomplished without difficulty.

Lacquer Diluent—There continued to be a rather active demand for this material. With supplies quite comfortable, it was possible for producers to cover all inquiries without trouble. Basic materials were readily available, making for a steady rate of production. No change occurred in the market quotations.

Mineral Spirits—Producers reported a good balance between the available supply and the orders received from consumers. The market was fairly easy and the price structure remained unchanged. With refineries in full operation once again, basic materials were readily available.

Rubber Solvent—This market was quietly steady throughout the past week. There were ample stocks available with production unhampered and consumers showed a normal interest in the item. Quotations remained steady and unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent — Production of this material was maintained at a steady rate, providing sufficient supplies to cover the needs of consumers with ease. The demand was reported to be rather good and prices remained at unchanged levels.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The active demand of consumers was readily met by producers who held comfortable stocks of this material. There was no difficulty in maintaining a steady output and market quotations were quite stable.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Although propane prices on the East Coast were currently higher at 8c. per gallon, it was reported that Group 3 prices remained unchanged with propane quoted at 4c. per gallon and butane at 5c. per gallon. According to producers, there has been a decline in the demand, a normal occurrence during the hot summer months. This has made for a noticeable increase in the stocks held by producers. It was expected that the situation would remain easy throughout the summer. In some quarters, contracts for next winter's deliveries have already been completed.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Producers of these waxes reported the market to be steady and unchanged. There continued to be ample stocks available as well as a steady output. Consumer demand was reported to be fairly good, although not particularly hurried. Pricing schedules remained unchanged.

Paraffin—There continued to be a rather abundant supply of these materials available with industrial demand only moderate. The export market was quite dormant. The general tone of the market was one of weakness, although market quotations remained quite stable.

Miscellaneous

Benzol—According to the Tariff Commission, total production of benzol from petroleum, with the exception of the motor grade, amounted to 2,968,104 gallons during February of this year. The March output was reported at 4,017,475 gallons.

Crude Oil—For the week which ended June 7, the American Petroleum Institute estimated the daily average production of domestic crude oil to be 5,989,400 barrels. During the same period, imports of crude oil amounted to 499,000 barrels. Production in Saudi Arabia during May amounted to 25,921,576 barrels, or an average of 836,180 barrels per day. Production in that country during the first five months of 1952 totaled 129,293,081 barrels, an average of 850,612 barrels per day.

The Bureau of Mines estimated that the demand for crude oil during June would be 6,360,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,310,000 barrels forecast for May. It was also estimated that gasoline demand would be 108,000,000 barrels and the yield would be 44.5 percent. Total runs to stills were expected to be 6,800,000 barrels daily.

Petrolatum—It has been reported that a rather good volume of business has been done in this market in recent weeks. Prices, which were recently reduced, continued to be attractive to the consumer. Supplies were said to be comfortable and production well-maintained.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents were well maintained during the week as demand remained at a good level. Price listings were again unchanged as follows:—Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Buying interest for propane continued to lag with supplies loose. Postings centered at 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with sales actually between 3-3½c. per gallon. Demand for butane remains brisk with stocks limited and quotations at 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes was considered moderate during the week with supplies of all grades ample. Prices were unchanged as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices posted 7.05c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound, respectively.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 7 totaled 284,936,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 288,026,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,090,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,849,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,241,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Menhaden meal was offered a shade under the ceiling price last week without attracting any unusual buying interest. Hoof meal was also lower in price after a prolonged period of inactivity. Bone meal continued quiet with the government view considered more favorable regarding imported steamed meal. There was no punch to the movement of dried blood or tankage and prices revealed no important change. Limited offerings of castor pomace were taken for fertilizer use at the former price level. No nearby shipments of nitrogenous process taknage were available.

Output of coke-oven ammonium sulphate has been seriously affected by the steel strike and a large tonnage has been lost. In producing quarters, it was stated that it is unknown as to when deliveries will be resumed after the strike is settled and it is apparent the market will close the season in an exceedingly tight supply condition. While a large volume of contract business in superphosphate has been booked, the spot market has remained quiet with no excess stocks available. Domestic potash production has been heavily sold on contract and shipments are going forward in good shape. All arrivals of Chilean sodium nitrate are finding ready distribution. No easement could be noted in the supply of ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions remained definitely tight.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Production is seriously affected by the strike in the steel industry and the supply condition is exceedingly tight. Some producers were behind on shipments before the mills closed down. Others stated they did not know how soon they could make deliveries when the strike is settled.

The new factory at Cautitlan is the first large plant in Mexico exclusively for the production of fertilizers. It has a rated capacity of 65,000 metric tons of ammonium sulfate annually, with continous operation. The plant produced 17,955 tons in the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and output is expected to be at least 40,000 tons for the year. Plans have been made to expand the factory to increase production of ammonia from 48.5 tons daily to 120 tons. Most of the increased output will probably be converted into nitric acid and used with phosphate rock to produce phosphatic fertilizer (19-19-0).

Bone Meal—Appeared to have settled down to a quiet condition. Activity was moderate and mostly in the steamed grade at $75 per ton. The raw variety was offered at $70 per ton.

Castor Pomace—Limited offerings were taken by the fertilizer trade at $37.25 per ton in bags carlots f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity last week. Demand continued slow with sellers at $6.50 per unit of ammonia, New York, and at $7, Chicago basis.

Fish Meal—Imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer in March amounted to 29,434 tons, compared with 15,246 for the same month in 1951, according to the Department of the Interior. During the first quarter of 1952, fish meal imports totaled 75,566 tons, against 28,177 for the corresponding period in 1951. Offerings of menhaden meal were on the market at $135 per ton, Baltimore factory.

Hoof Meal—Priced lower in Chicago at $6.50 per unit of ammonia. Buying interest has been lagging in this material and the reduced price did not attract attention from the fertilizer trade.

Phosphate Rock—Contract tonnage moving for domestic account was said to be about normal for this period of the year but export sales have continued slow. Stocks are not excessive but are meeting current requirements without difficulty.

With the opening of its third plant at Safi, the Societe Marocaine des Engrais Pulverises, Morocco, can produce approximately 110,000 metric tons of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock). It expects to reach and perhaps slightly exceed this figure in 1952 to meet the lively export demand. Output of these materials was about 65,000 tons in 1951; exports totaled 38,293 tons. The leading customers were Brazil, Finland, and Colombio, and the remainder went chiefly to other African territories, principally French West Africa. A small shipment was made to the United States.

Potassium Muriate—Shipments are going forward against domestic contracts and the movement has been heavy for this period of the year. Production in some instances has been entirely sold for the new season.

Sodium Nitrate—Regular arrivals of Chilean material have continued to move swiftly into consuming channels and the gap caused by the recent strike at Chilean plants is gradually being leveled off. Production of nitrates in Chile during February amounted to 125,720 metric tons, according to Santiago advices.

Superphosphate—Aside from a steady volume of contract business being booked, the market presented a relatively quiet appearance. There were no excessive stocks around and the overall market position was described as firm.

Tankage—Trading throughout the past week was slow with no important change in prices. In the local market $6.50 per unit of ammonia was named, against $7 at Chicago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Fish meal, menhaden, 60c. per ton.
Hoof meal, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
93.2	93.2	93.2	82.2	87.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Only slight changes were reported on the local market during the week with trading considered dull to moderate. Supplies were adequate in the face of present demand, although shipments of ammonium phosphate (16/20 grade) and ammonium sulphate were running slightly behind schedule. Tankage and blood meal showed indications of further softening with tankage off some 25c. New contract prices for ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate have not been announced but are expected to be posted within another week, although little change is anticipated. Offerings of domestic tuna meal have been light with imported meal scarce. Norwegian herring meal, for August arrival, is quoted at $2.25 per unit of protein, sacks included, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$83.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $84.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$73.99 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $98.49 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No domestic supplies available.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles Harbor.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5-$5.25 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Buying interest still slow, although some producers look for expansion throughout July and August if the infestation continues to increase in the cotton areas. The late season has been discouraging to producers but there is time left for a normal movement. At present, there is no serious shortage of supplies, although heavy inventories in some of the important synthetics have been reduced, partially at least. Producers quote 1.30c. per pound for BHC in carlots and 40c. appears to be the recognized price for DDT. Field reports note that there were less weeds in the wheat crop than a year ago and this has tempered the pressure for 2,4-D shipments. Texas has been a heavy buyer of 2,4,5-T but demand from other areas has not been unusually heavy.

Several large cotton growers in the Matamoros district of Mexico have obtained the services of United States entomologists to supervise insect control work on their farms. This development is considered evidence of the success of the control program being carried out by the United States and Mexican Departments of Agriculture and may indicate a trend toward intensified control work by private interests.

The locust situation in Iran is considered more serious than previously believed. Approximately 400,000 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres) are infested —150,000 in Khusistan, 150,000 in Fars, and 100,000 in Bandarabas and Kerman.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Pennsalt Now Offering New Defoliant in Limited Amounts

"Endothal," believed to be the first complex organic chemical compound successfully used for defoliation, is being marketed this season in limited quantities by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, and by Pennsalt of Washington, Tacoma, Wash., as "Pennsalt Endothal Defoliant S-4069."

The agricultural applications of endothal (disodium 3, 6-endoxohexahydrophthalate) were discovered early in 1948 by Sharples Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of Pennsalt. Since that time endothal has been extensively field tested, and while this program is being continued through the present growing season, it has developed far enough so that definite commercial uses have proved practical, according to the producer.

Plant Food Council

—Continued from page 5

because our food production is now some 60 percent greater than three decades ago. Some of the increase has come from land released from feeding horses and mules—but fully two-thirds is directly attributable to the advances in agricultural science which have been applied on farms since 1920.

"A conservative estimate is that one-quarter of our total crop production is directly attributable to chemical fertilizers. And if the contribution of pesticides is added, the products of the chemical industry must account for a full third of our annual crop output. This still is not the whole story because the same chemicals are also a most effective form of crop insurance for the other two-thirds of the yield."

Dr. DeGraff said that "an increasingly intimate partnership has come into being . . . a partnership between scientific research, the industry which translates the science into production supplies for agriculture, and the farmers who use these supplies. No other industry is more completely a part of this indispensable relationship than the fertilizer industry."

Improvement of Pastures

Prof. C. J. Chapman, extension specialist in soils, University of Wisconsin, described pastures as "a neglected crop" and emphasized "that improvement of pastures for our livestock is our one great and last opportunity for low cost feed production.

"More abundant pastures will make possible greater production of low cost feed, greater production of low cost milk and other food products—and it all fits into a program of grassland farming and 'all-out' production in this critical period," he said.

Prof. Chapman emphasized that "productive pastures along with abundant production from our cultivated fields will contribute to the physical needs of man and make for more abundant living."

He described as "spectacular" the results of 313 pasture demonstrations in Wisconsin during 1951 and 1952. He said that results from 136 demonstrations, using a 10-10-10 fertilizer, showed an average yield of 6,156 pounds of dry material per acre on fertilized plots, compared to only 2,751 pounds on unfertilized plots, or a net profit of $67.13 per acre from the fertilized pastures.

Trade Board Posts to Four

The Young Men's Board of Trade, New York, has elected the following to office for the 1952-53 year:—Vice-president, William Zeppenfeld, Monsanto Chemical Company; assistant secretary, Edward J. Meier, American Cyanamid Company, and directors, Vincent Parent, Monsanto, and William R. Watkins, National Gypsum Company.

Superphosphate Firm Opens Offices

Albatros Superphosphate & Fertilizer Corporation has opened offices at 61 Broadway, New York, where it will operate as an importer. The concern is a subsidiary of Albatros Superfosfaat Fabrieken, N. V., Utrecht, Holland. A. H. Rowan is chairman of the board of the American company. N. G. Pierson is president.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Thomas G. Zentner has been named to receive the 1952 Westbrook Steele gold medal of the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, deputy director of the Food and Agriculture Organization's agriculture division, has been granted an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Berea College, Berea, Ky.

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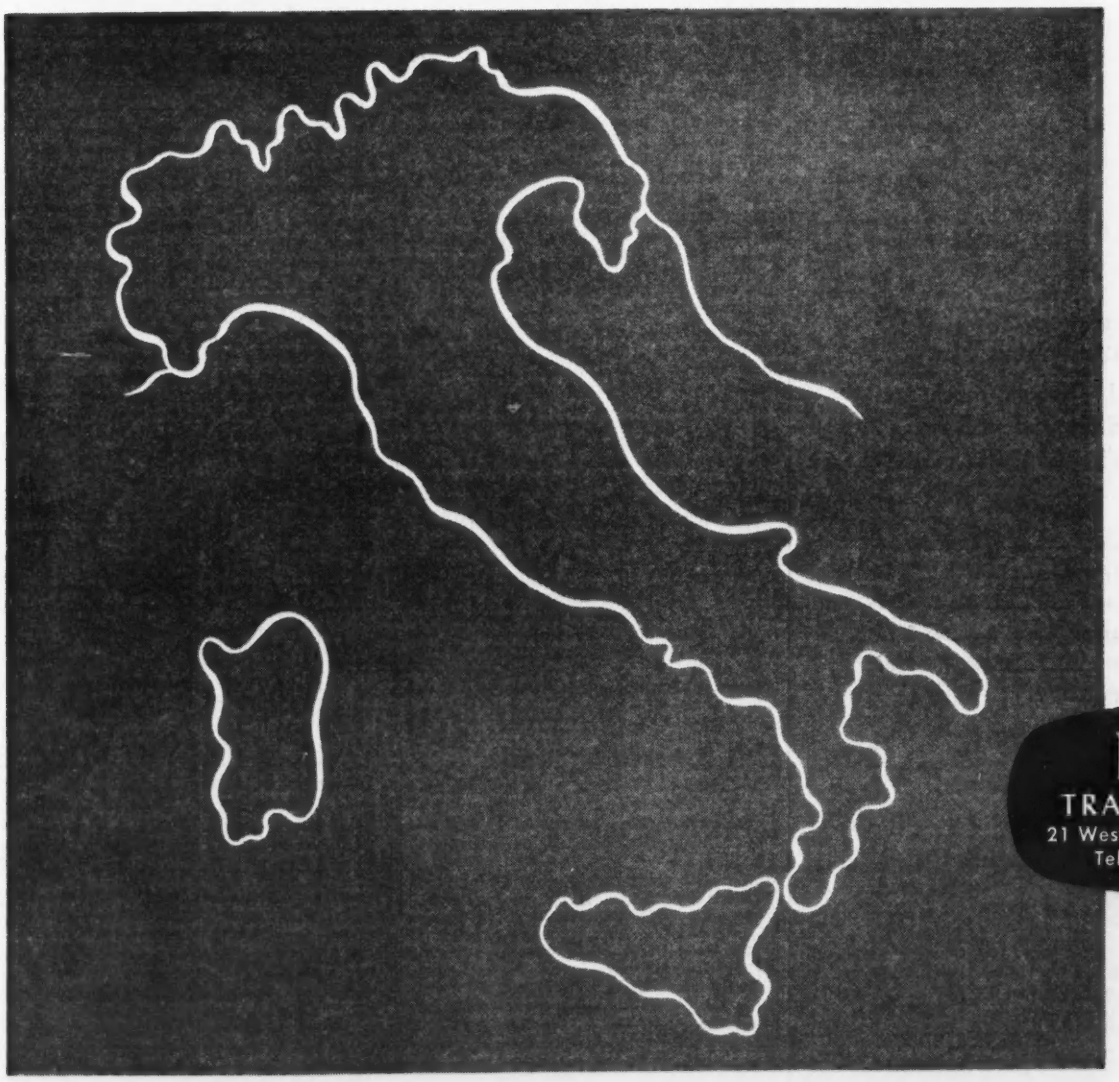

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Coal Chemicals

There were no price changes last week in this relatively quiet market. The domestic products have held firm at old levels as supplies have eased up. Imported coal chemicals which have seen recent price reductions have steadied themselves. It was said that imported crude naphthalene was in a slightly firmer position due to the steel strike.

Producers have not noticed any surge of buying as a result of the steel controversy. It was felt that inventories of most coal chemicals were substantial enough to prevent a critical tightening of supply. However, producers and consumers alike have been watching the strike closely for a sign that production will be resumed in the near future. There have been signs that a few of the smaller consumers were paring their inventories down to a point where they were getting a bit anxious about supply.

Lacking a large coke industry, Argentina plans to use petroleum and gas as the raw materials for production of synthetic coaltar crude products, according to the Department of Commerce. The completion of a plant for the synthesis from petroleum is the first step in the program. However, the chemical industry will be hampered in the immediate future by the country's economic difficulties, shortages of imported raw materials, and inability to replace old and worn machinery and equipment.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the industry during the week ending June 21 was scheduled to be 12.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 255,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings; compared to 254,000 tons the previous week; 804,000 tons in the week ending June 7; 2,091,000 tons in the week ending May 31; and 2,134,000 tons in the week ending May 24.

Basic Products

Benzol—There has been relatively little change in the light oils during the past week. The loss of cokeoven production has not drastically hurt the majority of consumers, most producers felt. It was said that consumers could probably keep going for another two weeks, operating with their inventories. However, there have been a few signs of some consumers getting a little anxious about the light oils. Producers reported that these consumers were mostly smaller companies who do not ordinarily carry large inventories.

More than one producer feels that the result of this strike will be seen later in the year. It was said that the reduction of inventories will strengthen the position of benzol during the rest of the year, whereas it previously looked as if this basic product was headed towards an easier supply position.

The monthly coke report from the Bureau of Mines shows that cokeoven operators produced 13,427,569 gallons of all grades of benzol, other than motor grade, during April. This was compared to 15,783,863 gallons produced in March.

In addition, cokeoven operators put out 449,066 gallons of motor grade benzol in April, compared to 451,611 gallons in March.

The 1952 total for the first four month's production of all grades of benzol, except motor grade, was 59,538,450 gallons, as against 57,936,717 gallons produced by cokeoven operators during the same period of 1951. Motor grade output up to April, 1952, was 1,863,063 gallons, compared to 1,810,439 gallons during that period of last year.

Coaltar—The monthly Bureau of Mines report showed that output of crude was 60,478,995 gallons in April, compared to 69,672,940 gallons in March. These figures represent production of cokeoven operators only.

Creosote—Supplies were adequate to meet the current needs of consumers. Producers said that this material was moving fairly well, the market for creosote being considered rather steady. Prices have held firm, there were no anticipations of a change in the schedules.

Cokeoven operators produced 3,954,542 gallons of creosote in April, compared with 3,395,483 gallons in March, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Cresols—These tar acids were relatively quiet last week. Demand has not shown any significant signs of increasing yet. Supplies were ample to meet the requirements of consumers. There has been a slight increase in cresylic resins lately, but there has not been enough so far to make itself felt back in the cresol market. It was said that it would probably take a substantial improvement in cresylic resins before there was much effect upon the cresols.

Cresylic Acid—There have been no indications of a pickup in the market for domestic material. Cresylic acid has been moving slowly ever since the tar acids began to slacken in the beginning of this year, when the acids were among the first coal chemicals to show signs of weakness. There were no price changes last week, and no indication that any were in-the-making.

There were no further adjustments of price schedules in the market for ADF cresylic acid. There was some material moving. Most of the imported acid was sold within the range established the week before last. However, there were still some spot sales at higher levels. One importer said, "You sold the material for anything you could get. And, even at that, you were selling at a loss." Importers were hopeful that cresylic would move a little better now that prices were below the schedules for domestic acid.

Naphthalene—Producers said that the market for crude domestic was relatively quiet. Naphthalene was still moving well but most of the former pressure was off producers. The easier supply position did not show any sign of reversal due to lost production from the cokeovens. It was said that consumers evidently were prepared to wait a while longer before they changed their attitude about buying more naphthalene, or they believed they were still in a comfortable enough inventory position to ride out the strike.

There were no further revisions of prices of imported naphthalene. The idea was expressed that foreign suppliers were holding-off, waiting to see what develops from the steel strike. The current range of prices for hot-pressed material continued to be 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound.

According to the Bureau of Mines, total cokeoven production of crude naphthalene was 10,444,690 pounds in April of this year, compared to 12,161,957 pounds produced in March.

Total naphthalene output thus far this year, by cokeoven operators, was 42,862,160 pounds, as against 40,939,373 pounds in the first four months of 1951.

Phenol—Supplies were ample to take care of the requirements of consumers. Producers felt that the easier supply position, which has been the result of reduced calls for phenol, will probably remain at a status quo until there is a significant increase in demand. Although there has been a slight pickup in phenolic resins lately, there was not enough of an increase to be felt back in the market for phenol.

Pyridin—The 2 degree material continued to be in tight supply. Producers did not feel that there was any change in demand requirements due to the strike. Production has been inadequate to meet the needs of all consumers. The loss of production from the cokeovens only added

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
137.0	137.0	137.0	107.5	134.9

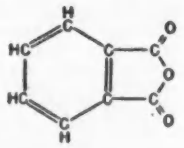
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended June 21, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	118,100
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	4,249,559
Benzol	gals.	421,543
Coaltar	gals.	1,894,382
Creosote oil	gals.	78,506
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	302,077
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	3,584
Toluol	gals.	82,302
Xylol	gals.	22,186

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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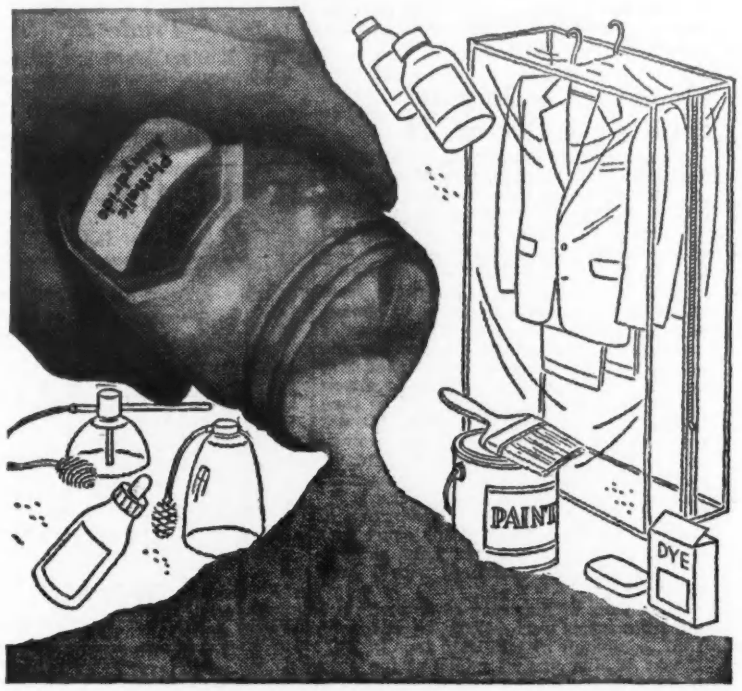

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to the burden of producers in their attempt to supply pyridin to consumers.

Aside from the attention given to 2 degree pyridin for possible production of isonicotinic acid, there are a host of other uses for the material. The total effect of the various uses has been to keep the market in tight supply. Since producers are unable to greatly improve the supply, by current production methods, it was felt that there would not be much improvement in the availability of pyridin for quite a while.

The Bureau of Mines report showed that April production of crude tar bases, on a dry basis, was 35,947 gallons by cokeoven operators, compared with 45,697 gallons produced in March.

In April, cokeoven operators put out 119,784 pounds of the refined 2 degree material, as against 134,338 pounds in March.

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven production of crude heavy solvent in April was 380,014 gallons, compared to 443,928 gallons produced in March. Refined light solvent output was 19,904 gallons in April, compared to 25,553 gallons in March, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Toluol—Consumers evidently have been satisfied with the way things have been going while they have been largely working from their inventories during the steel shut-down, it was said, otherwise there would be more of an indication of a readiness to buy toluol. Industrial demand had slackened enough to allow consumers to build up adequate inventories to carry them through the steel controversy.

At the end of last week producers said that there was still no indication that any of the larger consumers were being hurt from the lack of toluol. A few smaller consumers, who do not generally carry large inventories of the light oils, were getting anxious about supply, it was added.

April production of all grades of toluol was 2,666,803 gallons produced by cokeoven operators only, compared with 3,087,889 gallons output in March, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Production of toluol by cokeoven operators for the calendar year to date (April) was 11,552,536 gallons, compared with 11,176,336 gallons produced during the same calendar period in 1951.

Xylol—There was little more to be added as to the picture of the market for this light oil. Producers felt that consumers had adequate inventories to carry them through the unsettled period. Whatever production has been lost through the shut-down of the cokeovens has not seemed to have worked a hardship on any consumers of xylol yet, it was said. However, some consumers were beginning to express a little concern over supply, and they would like to see a settlement and production started soon.

The Bureau of Mines report shows that cokeoven operators produced 708,118 gallons of xylol in April, compared to 792,610 gallons in March.

Production from January to April, by cokeoven operators, has been 3,095,322 gallons this year, compared to 2,966,219 gallons produced in the same calendar period in 1951.

Intermediates

Cyclohexylamine—Producers said that there were adequate supplies to take care of consumer needs. There were no anticipated changes in this intermediate, either in price or supply position. Current quotations by producers were 40c. per pound in tankcars, 41½c. per pound in drum carlots, and 42½c. per pound in less than carlots, all on a works basis.

Gammapicoline—The market for this tar base has continued to be a very active one. Demand has exceeded the supply ever since it became known as a starting point for isonicotinyl hydrazine. Although the original flurry of activity has quieted down somewhat, there was still not enough material to meet all requests.

According to the Department of Commerce, both beta and gamma picoline isomers, as well as isonicotinic acid are being produced in France, but, output is not sufficient to meet domestic requirements. Consequently, production of the tar bases and isonicotinic acid is to be increased.

Orthophenylphenol—Supplies of this intermediate were ample to meet consumer requirements. There have been no recent price changes, and none were anticipated. The material has been moving at a normal rate. Some producers looked for a little pickup in activity with the coming of summer months.

Phthalic Anhydride—There has been no change in the market for this anhydride in the past week. Phthalic has been moving along fairly well, with supply and demand about balanced. As a result of the

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continuous easing in this market, most consumers were now able to obtain all the phthalic they need for immediate requirements. The improvement of the supply position has come about largely through reduced demands and the greater availability of the basic raw material, naphthalene. Plasticizers, which account for a large share of consumer requirements of phthalic, have not shown any inclination to increase the need for phthalic anhydride.

Producers reported that there has not been any step-up in requirements as a result of the steel situation.

Fluorspar Use, Imports Set Records During '51

Record consumption and imports of fluorspar, higher prices, reduction in rate of duty on acid-grade fluorspar, an increase in the rate for lower grade, and a shortage of acid-grade were some features of the fluorspar industry in 1951, the Bureau of Mines has reported.

Although shipments of fluorspar from mines in the United States established a post-war high and were 15 percent greater than in 1950, they fell far short of meeting industry's requirements. The deficit was met by imports, which established a new record and were 10 percent greater than in the former record year 1950. Record consumption of fluorspar at basic open-hearth steel and hydrofluoric-acid plants and a slight gain in consumers' stocks were chiefly responsible for the accelerated activity in fluorspar in 1951. Production of finished fluorspar was 341,300 short tons (including 183,600 tons of flotation concentrates) in 1951 compared with 283,500 tons in 1950.

Shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin from mines were 347,024 short tons in 1951, compared with 301,510 tons in 1950. Stocks of fluorspar at mines at the close of 1951 totaled 75,116 tons (75,090 tons in 1950) and comprised 13,283 tons of finished fluorspar and 61,833 tons of crude fluorspar (calculated to be equivalent to 25,000 tons of finished fluorspar).

Consumption of fluorspar established a new high in 1951; it was 497,012 short tons, compared with 164,634 tons in 1950, and with 410,170 tons in 1944, the previous record year. Imports of fluorspar into the United States established a new record in 1951; they were 181,275 short tons, compared with 164,631 tons in 1950, the previous all-time high. Mexico continued to be the chief source of the imports in 1951, but supplied proportionately less than in 1950. Moreover, imports from Mexico in 1951 were 12 percent smaller than in 1950. Noteworthy were the much larger imports of fluorspar from Germany in 1951.

Trade Briefs

Dr. William Ward has joined Beckman Instruments, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif.

Oscar S. Smith has been named director of the Atomic Energy Commission's division of organization and personnel.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week, was confined to moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged, with the exception of flake egg albumen, which was advanced sharply—25 cents per pound, because of the persistent increase in the cost of frozen whites. Some producers have temporarily withdrawn from the market, due to oversold production. Other grades of albumen and egg yolk were quotably unchanged and steady. Price index advanced 21 points.

Consuming inquiry for tanning material replacements continued quite active. Tanners placed a moderate volume of business for prompt and later requirements. Primary markets were steadier owing to improved buying interest and prices for replacements were firm at recent fractional advances.

Trading in sizing materials was spotty, with consumers taking moderate quanties for prompt delivery. Stocks of tapioca flour on spot were in limited supply and firm, reflecting the high cost of replacements from Brazil. Trading for shipment continued slow. Importers still awaited the setting of exchange rates by the Brazilian government for shipments. Market for potato starch remained steady, despite quiet business. Domestic starch continued scarce, and small stocks held by resellers were maintained at unchanged prices. Foreign starch was inactive, but shipments from Holland were well held. Corn dextrin and starch were reported in good request for prompt needs. Interest in sago flour continued slow for spot and forward delivery.

Cotton broad woven goods produced in the first quarter totaled 2,359,000,000 linear yards, 17 percent below the output during the same period last year, according to the Census Bureau. Rayon and nylon tire cord and fabric reached another all time high, totaling 88,000,000 pounds, an increase of 6 percent above the fourth quarter and 13 percent more than the first quarter of 1951. Cotton duck production also showed an increase, totaling 107,300,000 linear yards, during the first quarter, up 28 percent above the same period in 1951 and 15 percent more than the fourth quarter last year.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production in March was reported at 42,711,290 pounds, by the U. S. Tariff Commission, compared with 45,887,360 pounds in February and 85,553,355 pounds in March last year. Business was quiet. Deliveries against orders were in fair request. Prices were without change.

Bichromates — Activity continued restricted to withdrawal of material against former contracts. New business was slow, and confined to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest was limited to immediate requirements, mainly for less carlot quantities. Prices held at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consuming demand for albumin continued active, and kept pace with the output. Supply condition of late has improved and makers were able to make prompt shipments. Prices remained steady at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity and quality. Trading in soluble dried blood was spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices ranged from 17c. to 18½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Moderate volume of trading was reported for immediate requirements. Prices were without change and well held. Pearl was quoted $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powdered, $7.41, same basis. Users absorbed moderate quantities against contracts. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 2,359,000 bushels for the week ended June 13 to 33,299,000 bushels, compared with 44,393,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumen—Drastic price advance feature this market last week. Stocks were scarce and some factors withdrew from the market, owing to the steady increase in the cost of frozen eggs. Prices for flake were lifted 25c. to $2.05 to $2.07 per pound, and powder to $2.09 to $2.11, according to seller and quantity. Buying interest was active. Offerings were light, as some producers were oversold. The technical grade was unchanged and firm at 98c. to $1.03 per pound, as to seller.

Egg Yolk—This material remained unchanged at $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, depending on quantity. Trading was reported fair, chiefly for prompt requirements.

Potato Starch—There was no improvement in the light demand for starch. Market was unchanged and steady. Stocks of domestic starch were limited and closely held by resellers as mills in Maine were shut down. Prices were merely nominal at 10½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Production in Idaho was readily absorbed against former contracts. Imported starch was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, duty paid, New York delivery for shipment from Holland, with buying interest slow.

Reports from Aroostook county, Maine, the largest potato growing sector in the county, stated the acreage planted to potatoes this spring has been increased to about 120,000 acres, one-third more than last year. This increase, was expected to produce a crop of about 60,000,000 bushels, of which 45,000,000 bushels would normally be absorbed for food, and the bulk of the balance by starch grinders.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was inactive for replacements because the Brazilian government has not to date set special exchange rates for shipment. Supplies on spot were firm at prevailing quotations. High grade Brazilian ranged from 8½c. to 9¾c. per pound, and medium, 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Moderate improvement was reported for immediate needs. Market was steady and unchanged. Supplies were not liberal and closely held. Recent heavy imports from Europe were reported for the government's stockpile.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock. Consuming interest in replacements was more active.

Divi Divi—Trading was quiet. Prompt shipments were quotably unchanged and available at $68 per ton, exdock.

Mangrove Bark—Recent sales, coupled with limited offers stiffened this market. Prices were maintained at the recent advance. Colombian and Ecuadorian bark was quoted at $60 per ton, exdock. African bark also was steady and held at $78 to $79 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—This market was steadier due to improved trading for prompt and later delivery. Shipments were well held. Ordinary was quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; assorted $48 to $49, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry has improved and actual business was more active. Market remained firm at current quotations. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, ex dock and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis.

Sumac Leaf—Buying interest lacked improvement. Shipments were unchanged and nominal. Leaf and ground were quoted at $135 per ton, exdock.

Valonia — Primary market remained steady for all grades. Interest in replacements was more active. Cups were held at $65 per ton, exdock and beards, $88 to $89 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, plus duty, as to seller.

Wattle—Recent moderate sales improved the tone of this market. Prices were unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, ex dock. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. and East African, 11c. per pound, ex dock, plus duty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
330.4	309.4	294.6	225.1	324.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Reflecting a further reduction in zinc metal, zinc oxide, USP, was reduced ½ cent per pound last week in the second reduction to date this month. Cocoa butter was reduced 2 cents per pound reflecting the slow seasonal demand. Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, was down ¾ cents per gallon at New Orleans and New York. This item has been dropping steadily in price as demand continues seasonally slow. Menthol showed additional weakness, the Brazilian being reduced nominally 25 cents per pound and the Chinese, 10 cents.

The general trend in drugs and fine chemicals was one of decline as evidenced by the foregoing price reductions. In addition to the general business slowup which has caused concern for the past several months was the seasonal Summer slump which has contributed to the decline in activity in many lines. Refined glycerin was going quite well according to reports. Both crude and refined glycerin were said to be sold up into early August. The strike enforced shutdown of syntetic glycerin producing facilities has resulted in the depletion of sizable natural glycerin stocks which had been mounting before the refinery strike.

Castor beans were getting scarcer as was evidenced by the firming market price. Quotations heard were nominal, however, as buyers awaited more favorable conditions. The antibiotics were in fair demand especially penicillin and streptomycin. As a result of tremendous expansion and new construction efforts on the part of producers last year, production of these materials has exceeded consumption for several months. In addition to this was the fact that demand was off both generally and seasonally. Prices were shaded readily as buyers shopped around for the best price deal. Consumers were also said to be working off sizable inventories. Citric and tartaric acid were going well according to producers. Of course consumption of these compounds is usually heavy during the warm weather.

Solvents were in fair shape. All the lacquer solvents were freely available. The butyls were said to be picking up somewhat as a result of some switching by lacquer formulators from ketonic solvents. Ethyl and amyl acetates were readily available while inquiry was fair. Industrial alcohol was in good supply with demand reportedly fair. Fermentation producers were expecting a price break in the Cuban molasses holdout, momentarily.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol was said to be fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Supplies of both synthetic and fermentation alcohol were more than adequate for current inquiry.

According to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, importations of ethyl alcohol during the first four months of 1952 totaled 25,900,000 wine gallons. Production of industrial alcohol during the same period totaled 83,900,000 wine gallons. Of this total, approximately 44,700,000 gallons were produced from ethyl sulphate and ethylene gas, 18,700,000 gallons from grains, 18,100,000 gallons from molasses and 2,400,000 gallons from other raw materials.

Fermentation alcohol producers were expecting momentarily a break in the continued holdout price of 20 cents for this year's Cuban blackstrap. Production of blackstrap this year was expected to be about 390,000,000 gallons, a bumper crop. Very little of the crop has been sold to date due to the high price asked. Most observers foresaw a settlement in the neighborhood of 10c. per gallon.

Storage facilities in Cuba were reportedly filled to capacity. Accordingly, over 100,000,000 gallons of blackstrap has been shipped to this country for storage while bargaining goes on between the Cubans and fermentation alcohol and livestock feed mixers here. Buyers in the feed trade was reportedly not willing to pay more than 12c. per gallon while alcohol producers generally reported that 10c. would be the top price they could afford to pay with alcohol currently officially quoted at 55c. per gallon for the pure. Even this figure was said to have been shaded frequently due to active competition within the trade.

Meanwhile the continued moderate buying of alcohol should enable alcohol fermenters to hold out for a better deal on 1952 blackstrap than heretofore offered.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 25c. per lb.
Chinese, 10c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ¾c. per gal.
Zinc oxide, USP, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
252.2	253.0	253.0	255.8	265.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Amphetamine Salts—A price cut of $4 per pound on the dextro-amphetamine salts, phosphate, sulphate and hydrochloride, was announced today, effective immediately. The new price for these compounds was $32 per pound in 5-pound lots or more.

The producer in making the reduction stated that there were three reasons for this action. Recent additions to plant capacity and improvements in process have both contributed to lower production costs. The final reason prompting the reduction was due to the intensification of competition that has followed the increased consumption of these compounds in weight reducing medication. These preparations utilize the appetite depressing and central nervous system stimulating effects of the amphetamine salts. The dl(racemic) salts of ampetamine remained unchanged at $7 per pound.

Castor Oil—Offerings were scarcer with nominal quotations heard in the neighborhood of $180 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil. The market showed a stronger trend overall.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended June 19, 1952, totaled 5,759,700 pounds compared to the 4,205,100 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 900,000 pounds in comparison to the 1,335,600 pounds landed during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total imports of castor beans at these ports since the first of the year amounted to 78,176,600 pounds compared to the 102,344,100 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 40,513,200 pounds compared to the 39,089,810 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951.

During 1951 exports of castorseed from Brazil dropped to 55,660 tons, the smallest total since 1935, comparing with 134,715 tons in 1949 and 180,243 tons in 1948. Shipments of castor oil, however, rose to a record figure of 32,596 tons against only 5,745 tons in 1948.

Cocoa Butter—This item was reduced 2c. per pound bringing the current quotation to 73c. in face of continued slow seasonal demand. Supplies were more than ample.

Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride — The dextro form of this compound was reduced to $24 per pound for 25 pounds or more and $25 per pound for 5 pound packages. The former price on this compound was $30 per pound. The reduction becomes effective today.

Ethyleneglycol—Demand for this polyol was reportedly fair. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. Demand was on the increase in some directions particularly in the antifreeze trade. Synthetic fiber manufacture was expected to stepup its consumption of this glycol in the future. However capacity for the production of ethyleneglycol has been expanded to a significant degree and producers were confident that they would be able to meet virtually all anticipated demand, barring a major war.

Production of ethyleneglycol during March, 1952, aggregated 69,726,644 pounds compared to the 58,638,477 pounds turned out in February of the same year. These figures were reported by the Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—Demand for this aldehyde appeared to be on the upswing, according to reports. Plywood manufacturers were said to be stepping up production with a corresponding increase in the use of formaldehyde urea and other resins used as adhesives in this manufacture. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and expected to continue ample for the immediate future.

Production of ethyleneglycol during March, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission totaled 71,257,278 pounds based on 37 percent by weight material. The

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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total output during February this year aggregated 63,363,023 pounds.

Glycerin—Stocks of refined glycerin continued to grow tighter as the loss of synthetic glycerin production became more keenly felt. While growing firmer daily, refined prices remained unchanged. There was little crude glycerin to be had with soaplye crude currently offered at 22c. per pound in tanks and saponification crude 2c. per pound higher. Crude production all the way into August has been sold, according to reports. Virtually no crude has been offered from Argentina in several months since Europe has been taking the crude glycerin output of that country.

In light of the situation a price advance in refined glycerin was not thought impossible if synthetic glycerin production continues to be lost. At best, it appeared to observers that production of synthetic glycerin would be shut down until July since a week at least was said to be necessary in order to resume production once the labor dispute is settled.

Menthol—Trading in this market was extremely quiet. The Brazilian material has taken an additional drop and was currently being offered at $6.25 nominal. Chinese menthol was also down 10c. per pound and was quoted at $7.40 nominal. Contributing to the virtual lapse of activity in this market was the approaching Summer during which consumption is at its annual low.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was reportedly at good levels with some producers actually tending to be somewhat short on supply. Consumption was said to be on a seasonal rise as antifreeze manufacturers step up operations in anticipation of Fall requirements. Prices remained unchanged.

Production of synthetic methanol in March, 1952, totaled 92,637,766 pounds compared to the 91,342,427 pounds turned out in February this year, which was a shorter month. Production of natural methanol in March as reported to the Bureau of the Census aggregated 1,228,400 pounds compared to the 1,148,720 pounds produced during February.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was about steady. Offerings were ample but in some instances were lighter than they had been in some weeks. Prices were unchanged. Purchases by the CCC from June 5 to 11 aggregated 1,706,965 pounds of spray process at 17c. bringing the cumulative total to 10,834,182 pounds as of the latter date.

The market in dry whole milk was barely steady. Offerings were generally fully ample for relatively light buying interest. Prices remained unchanged although some imported roller process was offered at 33c. to 34½c. per pound, duty paid, ex dock. April production of total nonfat dry milk solids, estimated at 82,300,000 pounds, was 17 percent larger than a year earlier but 2 percent smaller than the

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5-year April average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Cumulative production for the first 4 months of 1952 totaled 245,795,000 pounds, a gain of 17 percent from the same month of 1951. Output of spray-dried nonfat milk during April, estimated at 63,500,000 pounds, represented a gain of 17 percent from a year earlier and 21 percent from the 1946-50 average. Output of this product during the first 4 months of 1952 totaled 189,215,000 pounds and was 14 percent higher than in the same period of a year earlier. Estimated production of 18,800,000 pounds of roller-dried nonfat milk during April was the second lowest for the month since 1942. It was 15 percent above last year's record low level for April but 40 percent less than the 1946-50 April average. During the first 4 months of 1952, production totaled 66,580,000 pounds, a gain of 27 percent from the same period of 1951.

Paraformaldehyde—Demand for the technical material was fair according to reports. Supplies were adequate for inquiry. Currently quotations on 91 percent material, powdered, were listed at 15½c. per pound in carlots with less than carlot quantities at 17c. The flake material, 91 percent, was listed at 12c. per pound in carlots and 13½c. in less than carlot quantities. These prices apply to paraformaldehyde packed in bags. Drum prices ranged up to 1c. per pound higher depending upon size.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin and its salts was fair at best. Producers attribute the current slow demand to a variety of causes. Foremost of these was the fact that consumers were buying sparingly and shopping around. Many large consumers were working off substantial stockpiles of the antibiotic. In addition to this it was felt that the drop in penicillin consumption was seasonal to some extent. As long ago as the beginning of this year penicillin production had begun to catch up with and exceed demand. Throughout last year production facilities were expanded and new ones built in the race to catch up with existing demand. That situation has been a thing of the past for some time. For several months, consumption of the antibiotic has fallen off in line with the general trend in business. Announced price schedules have gone by the board as producers competed for available business. Prices were readily shaded depending upon the competition offered and quantity.

Production of penicillin and salts during March totaled 31,067,191 million Oxford units compared to the 28,141,812 million Oxford units turned out during February, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States during the week ended June 7, 1952, totaled 162,171 short tons, raw value, compared to 140,238 tons, same basis, brought in during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military consumption from January 1 to date aggregated 3,326,605 tons, compared to 3,531,961 short tons, raw value, distributed during the corresponding period in 1951.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its monthly report on the status of the 1952 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-May amounted to 3,333,315 short tons, raw value, (partly estimated) as compared with 3,434,129 tons charged against suoh quotas during the same period of last year. The report included sugar from all offshore areas recorded as entered, or certified for entry, before May 31, 1952, sugar marketed by the beet area, and an estimate of the quantity marketed by the mainland cane area.

Zinc Oxide, USP—Reflecting an addi tional reduction in the price of the metal, USP zinc oxide was reduced ½c. per pound last week. This was the second reduction this month. Currently the quotation on carlot quantities was 18½c. per pound with the less than carlot price 1c. per pound higher.

Trade Briefs

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, has added Morris Rothman to its metropolitan New York sales staff to cover the Bronx, Brooklyn and Long Island.

Dr. Seymour Lieberman, assistant professor of biological chemistry at Columbia University, has received the Ciba award for 1952.

Thomas J. Hargrave, board chairman of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has accepted the national chairmanship for United Nations Week 1952, which will be held October 19 to 25.

AEC Fellowship Holders Get Extensions for 1952-53

More than 200 holders of AEC-sponsored fellowships have received extensions for all or part of the 1952-53 school year, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies has announced. The Institute administers the fellowship program for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Extensions were allowed to assist graduate students in the completion of their doctoral research and study and, in a few cases, to allow completion of postdoctoral research projects.

A breakdown on the 203 renewals is as follows:— One hundred and thirty-one in predoctoral physical sciences (physics, chemistry, mathematics, metallurgy); fifty-three in predoctoral biological sciences (botany, zoology, bacteriology, genetics and agriculture); eight in postdoctoral physical sciences; nine in postdoctoral biological sciences; two in postdoctoral medical sciences. This is the last major renewal of the AEC fellowship program, which is being closed out in view of the establishment of the National Science Foundation's fellowship program covering the same general area of scholarship.

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NFA's 37th Convention Biggest in History

—Continued from page 4

berger, Shreveport, La.; J. B. Snyder, Topeka, Kans.; J. E. Totman, Baltimore, Md.; Henning Walterdorph, Seattle, Wash.; A. W. Weaver, Norfolk, Va.

In its organization meeting, the board of directors elected as its chairman, Louis Ware, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, and as vice-chairman, E. A. Geoghagan, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans.

The offices of president and treasurer were consolidated and Dr. Russell Coleman was re-elected to that post, from the presidency. There was a similar consolidating of the offices of secretary and vice-president, W. R. Allstetter being re-elected from the vice-presidency.

Totman Stresses Phosphate Shortage

In his annual report, Mr. Totman declared that the nitrogen and potash supply problem seems "well in hand," but that this is not true of the immediate phosphate problem. It seems apparent, he added, that the industry must look to other sources than superphosphate because of the current shortage of sulphur and the ever-dwindling reserve supply.

"It no doubt is true," he said, "that sufficient sulphur can be produced in time from sources other than native brimstone, but at a cost that may and likely will be prohibitive. We must develop other processes than the old superphosphate process to produce available phosphoric acid. There are many such processes known and some of them are in operation in other countries. Some resort to acidulation by acids other than sulphuric or mixed with sulphuric. Others rely on temperature reactions with or without various reagents.

"To little is known in our industry and in our country about the economics of these processes. Too little has been done to determine their effectiveness under our conditions. The dwindling sulphur reserves have been a spectre in the picture for years. So perhaps there is some justification for criticism of our industry's lack of research on phosphate. However, despite research, with the low cost and availability of sulphuric acid, no other phosphate fertilizer could be produced as cheaply as normal superphosphate. I am happy to say that the present situation of sulphur control and resulting available phosphoric acid shortage has apparently aroused our people to the seriousness of the situation.

Use of Nitric Acid

"During the last few months a number of fertilizer manufacturers have begun serious consideration of the several processes using nitric acid in the production

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of available phosphates. The Tennessee Valley Authority, as most of you know, is operating a pilot plant which, among other processes being tried out, has a promising one which acidulates with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, ammoniates, adds potash and produces a complete fertilizer.

"Of particular interest in most of these processes is that the ammoniation of the acidulated product requires as much anhydrous ammonia as is used to manufacture the nitric acid used in acidulation. One of the obstacles would seem to be the probable necessity for large completely integrated plants, including nitrogen fixation plants, nitric and sulphuric acid plants, acidulating plants and mixing plants, complete to the bagging machines handling the final product, necessitating an investment of many million dollars.

"Our industry now has some 205 separate acidulating plants producing superphosphate, and some additional 800 dry mixing plants dependent on these 200 acidulating plants for their supply of available phosphoric acid in the form of superphosphate. It is unthinkable that all these thousand plants will be scrapped to make way for a few very large integrated plants using one of these new processes. It seems to me that part of our challenge covers research and achievement which will permit such small plants to stay in business.

"I am not advocating arbitrary blocking of progress or efficiency in manufacture, but I do want to see all avenues explored to the end that the small business category of our industry will be protected and maintained. Should it come to pass that our manufacturing technique must be so modified that it is only practicable to prepare our available phosphoric acid needs in large integrated plants, such plants may well be the source of raw material supply for the present dry-mixing plants.

"I would call your attention to the fact that our industry is still called upon to furnish more than 900 separate and distinct grades in spite of all the effort that has been put upon grade reduction. Large integrated plants cannot afford to manufacture a multiplicity of grades. They must confine their output to only a few. Should any of these new processes prove to be successful and economic in this country, it must be realized of course that such radical departures from present practices and products cannot take place overnight.

"There will be a period of design and construction, a period of education to the end that new products are proven and accepted, first, by our official agricultural agencies and finally by the farmer himself, with whom the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. In the meantime we will continue to produce, perhaps everdwindling, but for many years at least, large tonnages of superphosphate with which to carry on as the newer products are developed."

Man-size Job for Industry

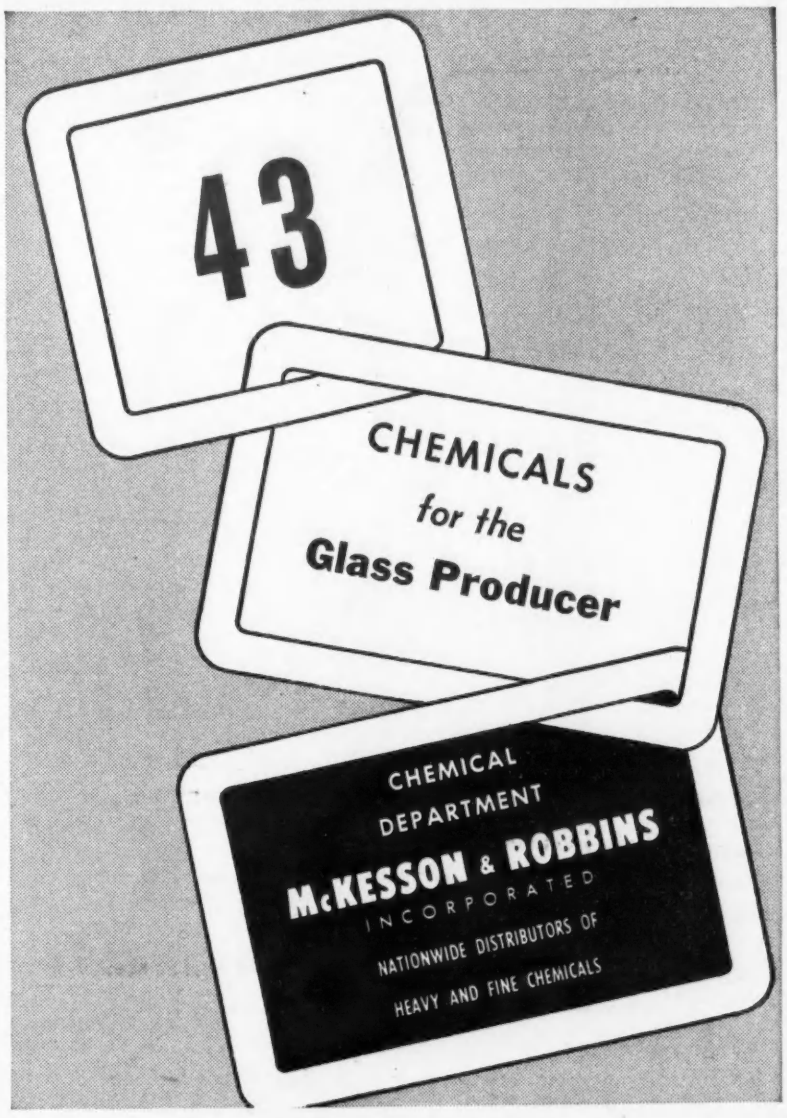
Mr. Coleman said that a quick appraisal of the assets and liabilities show that the fertilizer industry, with all the forces that it can muster, has a man-size job cut out for it.

"Although our industry can expect an increased usage of its product in the future," he said, "it would certainly be over optimistic to expect the estimated 5 to 6 percent increase in population by 1955 to account for utilization of the increased quantities of fertilizer materials which will be available by that time. Our greatest opportunity for fertilizer sales and the only real means of keeping fertilizer consumption in step with production is to see that fertilizers are used constantly to improve farm production.

"NFA has a definite part to play in keeping our industry healthy. Your association, therefore, is gearing its own organization to capitalize on our assets and to overcome our liabilities. Perhaps our greatest opportunity in this respect is to strengthen even further our working relationship with the various state and federal agricultural agencies—to convince them that their objectives are ours and to make ours theirs.

"A complete understanding of the community of interest which we have with this group, of the benefit which can be derived from joint programs, of the forces which we have available both in our industry and in government and a mutual understanding of how the job can best be done is the first step. Progress is being made in this direction."

Particularly of interest, technically as well as economically, was the discussion of the status and objectives of the subcommittee on chemical processing and manufacturing of the Plantfood Research



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Committee. That committee was set up to spur the application of research in the operations of the fertilizer industry and to consult and cooperate with government agencies, especially the Tennessee Valley Administration and the experimental laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the study and solving of problems entailing research on a broader scale than could be individually undertaken. Behind the committee was the belief that failure to apply research meant failure to survive. Its basic objectives are to acquaint qualified governmental agencies with the needs for technical assistance in the problems of the industry and to disseminate for the industry the information provided by the TVA and other programs.

The subcommittee had outlined research projects for suggestion to TVA, and these were discussed Monday by a panel, consisting of George A. Taylor, Spencer Chemical Company, chairman; E. C. Kapusta, National Fertilizer Association, secretary; R. E. Bennett, Farm Fertilizers, Inc.; F. W. Darner, U. S. Phosphoric Products Division, Tennessee Corporation; Leroy Donald, Lion Oil Company; R. M. Jones, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; R. A. MacDonald, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; and H. B. Siems, Swift & Co., with members of the association. Dr. A. V. Slack, TVA, and Dr. F. W. Parker, USDA, also participated as guests.

Normal Superphosphate

The first subject on the proposals was normal superphosphate. In the discussion it was considered from the aspects of acidulation, covering effect of particle size of rock, grade and source of rock, acidulation ratio, reactant concentration and temperature, mixing technic, and fluorine removal; chemical reactions in the making of superphosphate; and den conditions, physical handling, and curing in the processing of fresh superphosphate.

Phases presented in the general discussion included the obviating of corrosion of equipment, the conservation of sulphuric acid, in which connection much emphasis was laid on the need for study of the end-results in plants and in human nutrition, as well as in process hygiene, attending the somewhat popular utilization of spent acid from various processes. There was a question on the possibility of using acid of higher strength, although it was said that the rate of conversion was in inverse ratio to the strength of the acid, and temperature was a disturbing factor.

Two-stage acidulation was presented for study. It was said to give a superior product and to provide marketable byproducts.

A point was made of the wisdom of leaning more on the use of spent acids in preparation for possible emergency strictures on pure acid. It was reported that both TVA and USDA have done some studying of processing problems with spent acid, but the question was still a big one.

In all angles of the superphosphate problem variables are a big influence, it was said, in such things as granulation in the bin, which apparently works with Tennessee rock but not with Florida.

Mixing Processes

Much discussion was given to the ammoniation of mixed fertilizers, which was considered of increasing interest because of the trend away from the sources of nitrogen. How far the degree of ammoniation can be extended was called a basic problem, calling for study in relation to temperature, equipment, storage, particle size, the influence of triple superphosphate, and curing time. The handling of anhydrous ammonia was discussed on a physical and chemical basis, better knowledge of higher ammoniating rates being called helpful. The disposal of fumes was also called important, and the effects of new types of mixers were looked at and said to be something for equipment-makers to study. Better equipment was held to be of great importance. Continuous processing was held to be desirable.

Use of new nitrogen salts was offered for study; with reference to ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate, the point was made that they reduce reaction temperature. Moisture control was offered as an important need. Study of ammoniation or other nitrogenation on peat, sawdust, liguin, crop wastes, and other organic materials was suggested. Study was also urged on the treatment of dry mixtures.

In this general connection, the need for speedier analytical methods adapted to use in the plant was stressed.

In the discussion of analysis, it was suggested that evaluations should be extended to embrace the nutritive value of mixtures on plants.

Physical Conditions

The importance of the physical condition of fertilizers was the third subject in the committee's projects. It was declared that conditioners are not always what they should be, and granulation is not the whole answer. Much study was admitted to be necessary, and a welcomed suggestion was that this be directed toward the solution phase. Hygroscopicity, humidity,

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condensation, and temperature were said to be factors of strong influence.

A supplementary contribution had to do with the segregation of mixtures because of the tendency of components of different particle size and shape to separate. Even with small differences they will not stay mixed. The problem of standard, uniform particle size will be studied. A questionnaire is to be sent to NFA members to get data on what they use and what they prefer in particle sizes of raw materials. It was admitted that handling and cost had an influence in that connection. Densities also will be studied, and some effort will be made to learn the preferences of farmers. It was agreed that the study should be extended to mixed fertilizers because of the changes in particle size produced in processing, and the progressive effects of moisture content.

The consensus of the session was that "we should scratch where we itch"; that a broad, cooperative study, embracing pure research was necessary. It was agreed that TVA is equipped to be of much real useful service—and also ready. While the TVA and NFA overall objectives are not identical, they have a large community of interest, and both are aiming at the better service of agriculture at lower costs.

The association has published a survey of the work of the subcommittee in a pamphlet, "Fertilizer Process Progress."

At another session of the research group, the chairman of another subcommittee, M. V. Bailey, the American Cyanamid Company, reported on a survey of state regulation of the combined application of fertilizers and insecticides or fungicides.

Political Controls

Political policies, processes, and trends in the direction of control of the national economy, commercial and social, as well as political, were discussed from various angles, especially by guest speakers at the convention. The most expansive treatment of such trends was given in an address by Hon. Karl E. Mundt, United States Senator from South Dakota, whose topic was "Where to in '52?" He agreed with another speaker that the way to get things done was to squawk to government, and he said that in the new form of government by squawk the goose that squawked the least got plucked to take care of the squawkers. Senator Mundt urged that there be exploration in the direction of a return to America's unique concepts of individual freedom and initiative, the restriction of governmental decisions to be legislative enactments, and full recognition and application of the tenth constitutional amendment. He was severely critical of the globally epidemic "malignant governites" which was being proposed in all affairs. He wished a return from the new policy of promoting a most dangerous importing of ideas and ideologies to the exporting policy of the nation's three centuries, under which the idea and ideal of freedom was the greatest export.

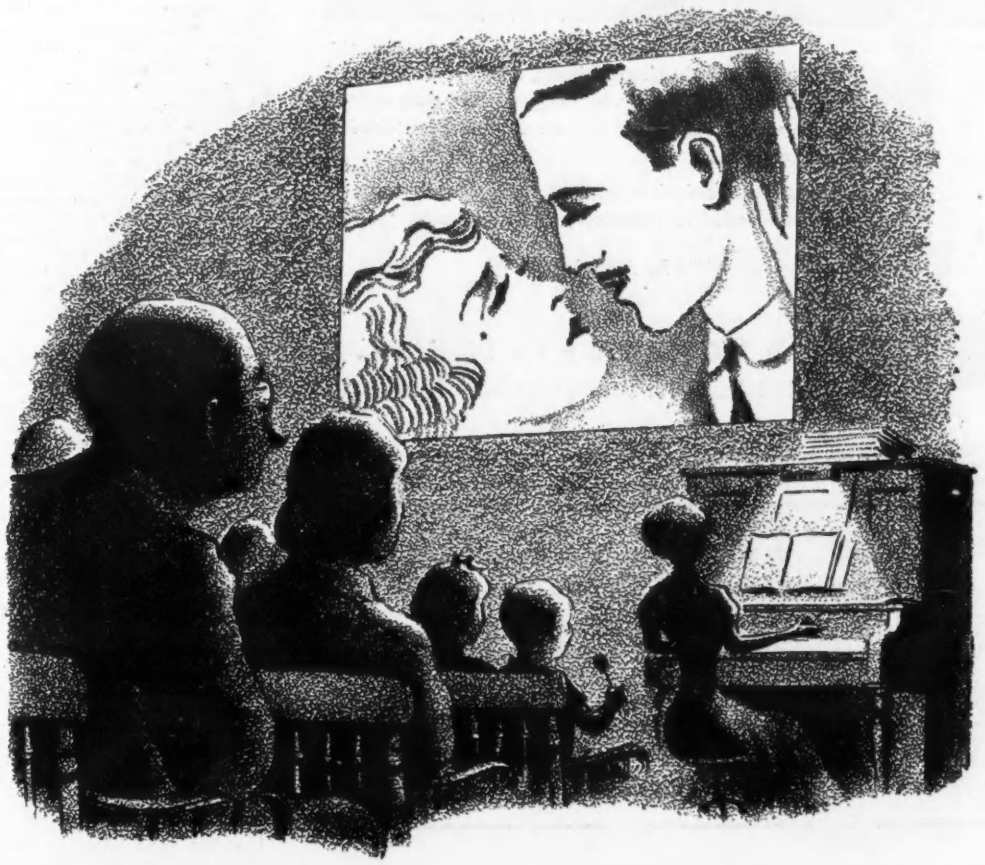
The people, he declared, face a choice between the American definition of "freedom in terms of opportunity and the Eurasian pursuit of freedom from want. He wanted individualized freedom, not a governmentalized substitute. He wanted opportunity to be based on ability, not provided by collective governmental processes. Government ownership, he declared, had never been successful and always was excessively costly.

Lip service to American concepts was condemned by the speaker, and he deplored the fact that too many of the people have but little faith in freedom and are ready to accept political control. He did not believe that business should be forced by government pressure to do what it should do. If such control is accepted today, on whatever grounds or pretext, there was no telling when, if ever, it would be removed. History, made and in the making, has proved that communism does not work in times of adversity, he said; and it would be much better now and for the future to give the real American concept the "good old college try"—it never has failed.

Three groups came in for condemnation in the senator's criticism of the trend toward government control:— (1) Theorists, who have lost faith in America; (2) Corruptionists, who have lost faith in themselves; and (3) alien-minded communists, who have lost faith in God. It is they who, in his opinion, are more or less purposefully, threatening the welfare and very existence of this nation.

There is one thing the politician cannot do, whatever the squawking, said the senator; that is, protect business from the businessman. All businessmen should get active now in politics, or, he warned, politicians will get more and more into business. Quoting Washington's comment on politics as servant or master, Senator Mundt concluded with an earnest plea

"Over the Waves" with Miss Etta Arbuckle



Miss Etta Arbuckle played the piano in the Wonderland Motion Picture Palace. You weren't supposed to talk to her when she played—even when she was "rendering some popular selections" while they changed reels—but most of the kids used to sit in front row seats, just so they could.

It was easy for her to talk and play, all at once. She had been playing the same pieces for years. Besides, she had favorites. "Over the Waves" was her big favorite—for love scenes and the sentimental parts. Cowboy pictures got a lot of the "William Tell Overture," and "The Merry Widow Waltz" meant the people were glamorous.

Daytimes, Miss Etta gave piano lessons. You'd sit for hours on that hard piano bench in her front parlor, not really wanting to be there, but enjoying it. It was fun, on account of Miss Etta.

She smiled, and her smile was catching. You left each lesson feeling happy from being around a nice person.

Miss Etta died poor, if you're speaking of money. There's an Etta Arbuckle Foundation, though, that sends three young people to Musical College every year. It was set up by four hundred well-off former piano pupils of hers. They figured Miss Etta ought to go right on helping people.

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that businessmen do everything possible to help keep government a servant of the people.

A more pertinent aspect of government control was discussed by Cedric G. Gran, branch consultant in the Office of Price Stabilization. Talking about the ceiling price situation, as something apart from the selling price situation, Mr. Gran said that it was disparate—might be desparate—because of the complexity of the distinctions between the ultilization of GCP and that of GPR22, the Capehart amendments, and supplement 29. The situation is serious, he said, in the needs to take care of increases in freight rates and in costs of materials, and to meet shifting labor conditions.

Small businesses have found CPR22 too complicated to be useful, Mr. Gran said: but he urged that its potentialities be further explored. The Capehart amendments, as he saw them, were "red-tape price control," with much-complicated machinery in their operation. GOR10 applies only if the enterprise has gone into the red. GOR29 applies only to essentials—and, he said, OPS does not know if fertilizers are essentials. The industry's advisory committee, he said, was one of the most constructively helpful—but it was not the industry as a whole. The general overriding regulations cannot do more than enable a business to get out of the red far enough to break even. In the face of today's costs, the permitted 85 percent of a past three years' average profit does not count for anything in the striving for increased production. Transportation costs are a big item—25 percent of the cost of fertilizer to the farmer. That presents a serious problem, but he could not say whether the criterion—whatever it was—which got a pass-through for coal dealers and others would do anything for fertilizer. The industry as a whole should make all the facts known in the right quarters by squawking loud and long to everybody in Washington.

Action Rather Than Research

John H. Stambaugh, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, declared that chemicals for the control of insects, plant diseases and weeds have done much to prevent crop losses—and will do more in the future. But, he said, valuable as these chemicals are, they perform the negative function of preventing crop losses; the crying need today is for something that has the positive function of increasing crop yields.

"In some areas we need action rather than research," he said.

"One urgent task involves bringing together all existing physical response data for different crops and different soil types. Long-range research is indispensable, of course, but existing data ought to be pulled together now for use in the years immediately ahead.

"Superphosphate production is another field requiring action. We know that the sulphur shortage may hamper production of superphosphates for years to come. We also know that phosphate rock can be treated with nitric acid. Well—what are we waiting for?

"It is my personal opinion that the federal government should take aggressive steps to launch the nitric acid process in this country. Every possible incentive should be given the companies willing to risk installing the new process. Here is certainly an area that justifies certificates of necessity and other government assistance if needed."

Hope for Peace

One of the well received speeches on the program was delivered by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College, and a supervisory member of the staff of the Department of Agriculture for a number of years, whose topic was "Framework for Peace." In regard to this, Dr. Eisenhower felt that, "at this very hour," there are many hopeful signs present.

"First," he said, "we are building some of the power necessary to buy time. Second, Russia's maintenance of the iron curtain is dramatic notice of internal weaknesses which should be neither over-rated nor under-rated. A third cheering factor is the economic recovery of Europe. Fourth, Europe is rearming. The cooperative effort for the defense of western civilization is growing, not so fast as we would like, but at an encouraging rate.

"Fifth, despite all impediments, truth is spreading. The United States, Great

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Britain, France, and other free countries have increased both the power and the effectiveness of their information and educational services to all mankind. Sixth, and perhaps the greatest reason for optimism, is the simple fact that in this historic struggle justice and morality are on our side."

Defense of Americanism

Behind all that makes this nation great, said Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is the importance of agriculture for only as the supply of farm products is increased can the life of the people improve. There is a good promise there, because agriculture and its partner the fertilizer industry are more and more getting to do what they know how to do. That furthers the opportunity making the ordinary person a personality, and that builds the foundation of the survival of individual liberty and dignity and the rights of men.

The defense of America, as Mr. Kline conceives it, is not mainly military; it lies in necessity in the areas of policies and ways of life. Its overall objective should be set up as the maintenance and enhancement of our inheritance of liberty. Progress along that line would avoid another full-scale world war.

Individualism, rather than nationalization will give the right answer as Mr. Kline sees the problem of defense. He does not run with those who think the national economy should be organiezd by going to nationalization and governmental control, which, he declared runs contrary to the tenth amendment to the constitution. Strong, independent organizations of citizens are needed, he said, to prevent the taking over of everything, to have and to hold and to control, by government.

In Mr. Kline's philosophy, what one gets he should earn, and his right to ear.. according to his ability must be maintained. He could see no logic, no necessity in deserting what has been proved good and right for the fancied easiness of having things done by government.

Price controls, in Mr. Kline's opinion, do not contribute to any essential part of defense. They cover inflation, do not correct it. Its correction requires sound money which in turn demands that government pay its debts, control its expenditures, and balance its budget on a cash basis. The issuing of bonds, instead of fiat currency was to him but a misleading of the public: the consequences are the same.

His organziation, Mr. Kline pointed out, has been condemned by politicians for its opposition to the buying of the farm vote with price floors and subsidies. Its belief is that it is better to stand on your own —and cheaper because nobody ever gets anything from government for nothing: the payment is merely indirect.

For the best defense of Americanism, Mr. Kline declared, we must pay our bills; set up intelligent management of money and credit separate from central government; capitalize on our ability to produce; and, particularly, see to it that representative government is truly and competently representative, with ability, courage, and honesty. Toward that end, he urged, all should do their full share with confidence and humility.

SAACI Holds First Outing

The first annual golf outing of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry took place last Tuesday at Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. Low gross winner for flight A was C. F. Alexander of L. Sonneborn Sons Inc. K. L. Patterson of Larchmont was flight B low gross winner, and W. H. Junker of Commercial Solvents won flight C low gross.

R. W. Daniels of Calco Chemical Company Division of American Cyanamid Company came in with second low gross in flight A. Second low gross scores were posted by W. Wishnick, Witco Chemical Company, in flight B, and P. E. Truesdale, Merchants Chemical Company in flight C. Low net for flight A went to Russ Boland, "Drug Trade News." H. B. Prior, Prior Chemical Company, took low net in flight B, and G. Kuehn, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, took the same honors in flight C.

Merrell Appoints Stensby

Arne E. Stensby has been appointed associate chief of professional service of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati. Mr. Stensby has been connected with the ethical pharmaceutical industry for a number of years. He was a professional representative in Milwaukee before his transfer to Indianapolis. Mr. Stensby is a registered pharmacist in Wisconsin.

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AMMONIUM CARBONATE—10 dms, Glasgow
ANILIN DYES—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
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33 dms, Geigy Co, Harve
3 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
30 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
15 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—290 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—1,014 bgs, Degmei Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
308 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—2,350 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, St Vincent
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,700 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
6,240 bgs, New York Trust Co, Beira
400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
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35 bgs, Robinson Wagner & Co, Puerto Plata
24 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
50 bgs, J H Schroder, Lisbon
47 bgs, Alexandria
200 bgs, Lisbon
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
52 hf cs, Messina
BERYL ORE—300 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
31 dms, Capetown
990 bgs, Derby & Co, Walvis Bay
BERYLLIUM ORE—1,437 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Beira
300 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Lourenco Marques
BILE ACIDS—2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto, Montevideo
BISMUTH—63 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONEMEAL—1,091 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosario
BONES—42 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—10 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—3 cs, B H Old & Co, Bombay
10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
13 cs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Montevideo
3,900 bgs, Crawford Co, Montevideo
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CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—492 tons, Irivngton Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
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394 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port au Prince
534 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
1,190 bgs, Soencer Kellogg, Bombay
350 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
15,241 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
13,610 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—6,013 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
3,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Naples
CHILLIES—85 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Lagos
CHINA CLAY—168 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORAL HYDRATE—90 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—26 cs, Van Gelder Fanto, Rotterdam
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—10 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CLOVES—100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Marseille
COLUMBITE ORE—20 bgs, E J Lavino, Lourenco Marques
COPAL GUM—320 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
CORUNDUM ORE—660 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Beira
5,280 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
COTTON LINTERS — 630 bls, Ansbacher-Siegle Corp, Buenos Aires
CRYOLITE—3,273 bgs, Heidls Inc, Hamburg
CUMIN SEED—286 bgs, Beyrouth
DAMMAR GUM—59 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
160 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
32 bgs, W H Scheel, Singapore
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
100 cs, Tandjong Priok
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—280 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—27 dms, Lisbon
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,631 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—211,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
71,734 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
224,565 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
105,773 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
75,040 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
103,269 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
70,212 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
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GALL—5 dms, F J Bankart, Vera Cruz
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20 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Algiers
2 cans, Lo Curto & Funk, Algiers
4 cans, Givaudan Corp, Algiers
GINGER ROOT—360 bgs, Frame & Co, Freetown
208 bgs, Chase National Bank, Freetown
40 bgs, Wm H Muller & Co, Lagos
64 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kingston
100 bgs, Singer & Friedlander, Freetown
109 bgs, Joenson & Cross, Lagos
210 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
122 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Freetown
208 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Freetown
600 bgs, Freetown
GLUE, BONE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—70 bls, Havana
GUAIACWOOD OIL — 87 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
20,597 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,120 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
9,154 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—26 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—25 cks, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
11 cks, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, C B Chrystal, Avonmouth
KARAYA GUM—266 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
614 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
122 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
123 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
214 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
368 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Bombay
36 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
67 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—203 bgs, Lagos
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—10 qtr cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL — 6 dms, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Port au Prince
LINSEED OIL—500 tons, Toronto
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
100 bgs, Innis Speiden, Genoa
60 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
200 bgs, American Key Products, Genoa
50 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Genoa
MACE—41 cs, Wm E Martin, Macassar
24 cs, Chas T Wilson, Macassar
MAGNESITE—1,344 bgs, Golwyne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—20 qtr cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—775 bgs, Kanuitz & O'Brien, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—1,772 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—26 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
50 cs, Consumers Import Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Rio de Janeiro
70 cs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
MILK POWDER—760 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
200 crts, M E Franks, Rotterdam
MINERAL WAX—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
MOLASSES—4,848 tons, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Santiago
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—600 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
666 bgs, Wm D Neuberg & Co, Liverpool
1,251 bgs, Calibrian Co, Antwerp
1,866 bgs, Wm D Neuberg & Co, Avonmouth
NUTMEGS—350 bgs, Landes & Balint, St Georges
100 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, St Georges
60 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Macassar
OCHER—600 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Capetown
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Frank B Ross, Bahia
126 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bahia
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20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belawan Deli
2 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Belawan Deli
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Belawan Deli
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PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
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136 bgs, Superintendence Co, Southampton
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
560 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
320 bgs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
40 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
76 bgs, F E Hookway & Co, Hamburg
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
240 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—14 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—240,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,679 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
123,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,765 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
70,187 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
202,537 bbls, Phillip Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO BERRIES—50 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
OIL, LEAF—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—21 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—470 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—892 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
1,289 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
121 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—475 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
85 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
75 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,040 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
977 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
4,100 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
6,200 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—44 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
300 btls, Genoa
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESINOIDS—3 cs, Antoine Chiris & Co, Marseille
RESORCINOL—3 dms, R L Evans, Hamburg
SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvanoni Nevy Bros, Genoa
SAGE OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—814 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, C Tennant & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Montrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
575 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Balex Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—23 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM BICARBONATE—600 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, S Stern & Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 400 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPEARMINT OIL—20 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Yokohama
SPERM OIL—50 dms, Glasgow
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—660 cks, Liverpool
TALC—11,957 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Leghorn
TANTALITE ORE—2 bgs, Philipp Bros, Beira
TARTARIC ACID—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Antwerp
TEAWASTE—617 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Chittagong
2,364 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
4,513 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
TRAGACANTH GUM—120 bgs, General Foreign Sales Corp, Rotterdam
27 cs, V Simidian & Co, Beirut
TRIAKYL THIOPHOSPHATE—23 dms, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—39 cks, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—305 tons, Bank of California National Assoc, Buenos Aires
330 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
330 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Western Continental Co, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
UREA—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—2,455 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATE—2,400 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—18 cs, C A Smeltzer, Marseille
21 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Marseille
22 cs, Hunzikers Inc, Marseille
22 cs, Hunzikers Inc, Semarang
VEGETABLE WAX—112 bgs, Hanstobeason, Rio de Janeiro
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER—450 dms, Shawinigan Products Corp, Genoa
WATTLE BARK—1,660 bls, Olson Sales Agency Durban
3,475 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
220 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Beira
EXTRACT—2,855 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
10,197 bgs, First National Boston, Durban
4,483 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WHITING—2,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—400 bgs, Lisbon
WOLFRAMITE—64 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
748 bgs, First National Boston, Leixoes
WOOL GREASE—22 dms, N I Malstrom, Manchester
51 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
137 dms, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—3 cks, J Manheimer, Marseille

Baltimore

FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Caia de Pice
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
4,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM SULPHATE—1,000 tons, J H Schroder, Bremen
SODIUM BISULPHITE—210 kgs, Genoa

Boston

PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
CASTOR OIL—150 dms, Fuerst Brothers & Co, Bombay
257 dms, Ralli Brothers Inc, Bombay
COPRA CAKE—2,987 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Zamboanga
6,000 bgs, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—226 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
368 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,006 bgs, Gerard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS LEAVES—6 bls, Hosco Chemical Works, Rotterdam
FISH MEAL—1,631 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
GUM ARABIC—20 bgs, Brown Brothers Harriman Co, Port Sudan
KARAYA—156 bgs, The Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay
HERRING MEAL—7,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
LEAD CONCENTRATE—1,130 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—40 bdls, Rotterdam
MEATMEAL—2,860 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—172 bgs, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA, SPANISH — 400 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—753 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
1,700 bgs, The John Shumacher Co, Bremen
100 bls, W H Wickersham & Co, Bremen
100 bls, John L Westlund & Son Inc, Bremen
600 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
850 bgs, E H Appleby & Co Inc, Bremen
1,750 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
200 bls, Plant Food Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Edmond J Lang, Bremen
1,200 bls, Bank of California National Association, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ken Gifford & Co Inc, Rotterdam
PEPPER—40 bgs, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—40 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,093 bgs, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC, SIAM—21 bgs, Cristobal
SHELLAC—82 bbls, H Paul & Stein Brothers, Rotterdam
SODIUM NITRATE—9,500 bgs, The Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
1,220,025 lbs, Tocopilla
TORULA YEAST—609 bgs, The Neumond Co, Rotterdam
UREA—400 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
5,930 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oslo
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
625 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM SULPHATE—3,104 tons, J H Schroder, Bremen

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bgs, Phila National Bank, Capetown
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
175 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
BONE—560 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
BONE BLACK—508 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
250 tons, Recite
FLUORSPAR—425 tons, J R Evans Co, Durban
2,959 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Genoa
GYPSUM—6,070 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—36 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Genoa
MILK POWDER—470 cs, Hobson Co, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
180 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,509,396 gls, Czarinkow Rionda Co, Neuvitas
404,324 gals, Czarinkow Rionda Co, Havana
NAPHTHALENE—133 bgs, James E Fox, London
1,251 bgs, Cabbarien Co, Antwerp
964 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
3,634 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
6,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, Franex Overseas Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Hanover Bank, Bremen
1,000 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,058 bls, Keer Mauer Co, Bremen
5,600 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,175 bls, Hellenic Bank, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,924 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
337,928 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
314,729 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,373 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatucal
69,997 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
232,371 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
194,093 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POTATO STARCH—600 dms, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,706 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Mollendo
UREA—1,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
WHITING—2,560 tons, Southwark Mfg Co, London

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
BONEMEAL—5,787 bgs, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—950 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
OIL — 217 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Madras
160 dms, Calcutta
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Panganiban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cartagena
FISHMEAL—60,800 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
4,125 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, Antwerp
GYPSUM—7,411 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
PEATMOSS—2,350 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—27,064 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Rotterdam
SAGO FLOUR—25 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
TANKAGE—4,784 bgs, Montevideo
TURMERIC ROOT—98 bgs, Bombay Co, Madras
UREA—1,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Oslo
WHITING—18 bgs, Getz Bros, London

Bids Wanted

Desiccant, QM Purchasing Office, Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah, 5,000 1 3-unit bgs., 15,000 2-unit bgs., 9,000 8-unit bgs., 8,200 16-unit bgs., 400 5-lb. bgs., inv. 085-101, June 26.

Drugs and Chemicals, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16 St., New York 3, N. Y.: 37,000 qts. sodium hypochlorite solution: inv. 891, July 3; 50,000 lbs. sodium sulphite, inv. 890, July 7; 100,000 lbs. niter cake (sodium bisulphate), inv. 892, July 2.

Glucose, 28,080 lbs., Dallas Chem. Procurement District, Dallas, Tex., inv. 72, June 30.

Herbicide, 360 gls., Fed. Supply Service, Gen. Services Adm., 7th and D Sts., S.W., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. 2B-14328-R, July 3.

Hydrated Chromic Oxide, 600 lbs. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and C Sts. S.W., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. BEP-295, July 1.

Lime, 60 tons hydrated lime, Contracting Office, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., inv. 151-7028, June 30; 32.5 tons ag. lime, Bureau of Prisons, Fed. Correctional Institution, Talahassee, Fla., inv. 25-2830, July 10.

Liquid Chlorine, 1,200,000 lbs., Corps of Engineers, 1st and Douglas Sts. N.W., Wash. 25, D.C., inv. CIVENG-66, June 27.

Magnesium Sulphate, 80,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office, San Francisco, Calif., inv. 285 F-Q, July 3.

Naphthalene flakes, 39,500 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., inv. 883, July 8.

Paint, Fed. Supply Services, General Services Adm., 7th and D Sts. S.W., Wash. 25, D. C., 2,080 gals. enamel, inv. 3G-14164-R, June 23; 5,150 gals. turpentine, gum spirits, inv. 3G-14237-R, June 24; 300 gals. paint, water, cold, 240 qts. pigment in oil, 480½ pts. of same, 672 gals. mixing varnish for aluminum paint, inv. 3G-14254-R, June 24; 975 gals. linseed oil, boiled, 170 gals. of same raw, inv. 3G-14253-R, June 24; Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior, Rm. 3249, Interior Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.; 1,000 gals. industrial lacquer thinner, inv. 6556, June 27; Contracting Officer, Rhode Island Arsenal, Ill.: 4,000 gals. stencil paint, inv. 1275, June 27; 3,800 gals. synth. primer, inv. 1295, June 27.

Sulfuric Acid, 4,000 tons, Corps of Engineers, 1st and Douglas Sts. N.W., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. CIVENG-57, June 27.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in April

April production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 11 percent over March but 3 percent below April, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,207,351 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 995,709 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,536,801 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compared with 2,007,747 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 836,558 light-type steel barre's and drums, and 5,019,763 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in March.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs, works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.15	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1540	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1640	—
50% ,bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½	—

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.

Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.04⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	—

Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.

Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works	lb.	.23 —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	—

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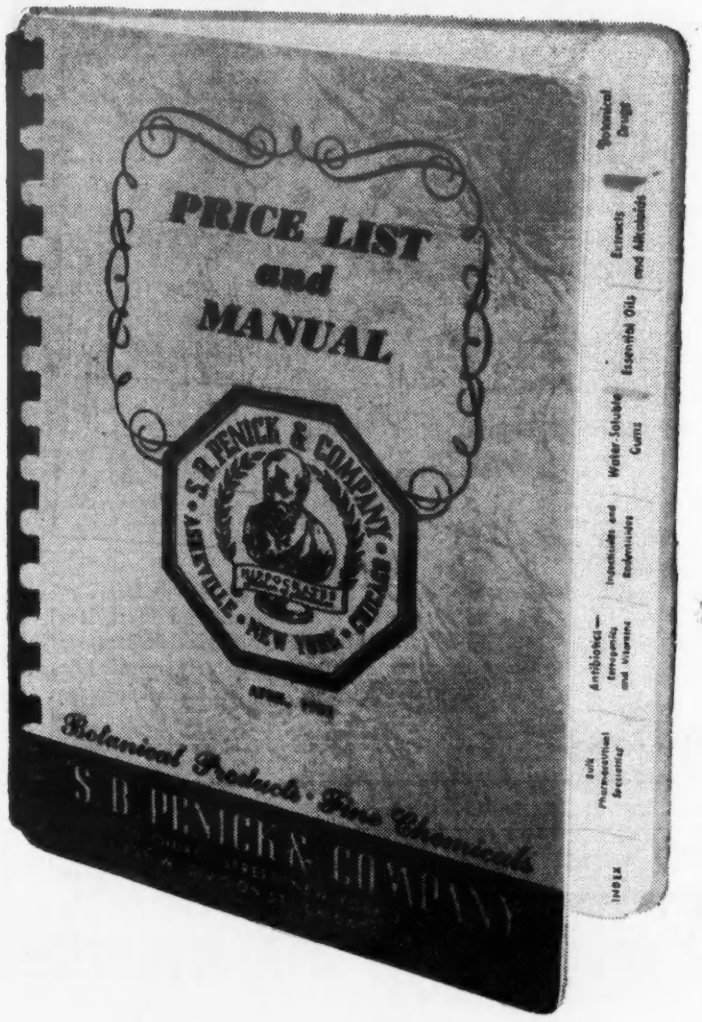

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The botanical market price index continued to decline. During the past week it dropped 3.8 points and reached 196.0. The last time the index approached that level was in the week of March 6, 1950; it stood at 196.2. Lack of normal demand kept many prices under pressure and the small call was a stimulus to competition in dealing with current inquiries.

The market did not lack its side of strength, however. More trading brought higher black pepper prices and Japanese red peppers also rose in value. Scarcity of celery seed was acute and the higher prices were virtually nominal. Star anise afloat was so scarce that prices soared when inquiry developed. Poppy seed from Holland remained an item of strength and the produce from Turkey was raised. Even Spanish rosemary leaves brought higher prices. So did dewhiskered dill seed. No Czech light fennel seed was available and the dark seed sold at prices formerly received for the light grade.

Ergot prices continued to decline, and few had any idea as to how far the decline would go. Ginger root turned unsettled again and African, No. 2 and No. 3 Jamaica, and Nigerian split root were cheaper. Spanish saffron sold down considerably in a jobbing market. Several red peppers were cheaper. Siauw mace dropped sharply. So did broken West Indian material. Italian and Syrian sage were more reasonable in price. And Tahiti vanilla beans became more attractive in price. A few other flavoring botanicals were fractionally lower.

Balsams

Copaiba—The range of spot prices was wider. Minimum quotations remained at $1.40 per pound but as high as $1.75 was asked in one quarter. Otherwise, the market lacked change.

Fir—Only limited stocks of new crop Canadian balsam have been bought; importers here have been reluctant to risk normal purchases because of the unusually high value that shippers have placed on the item. Local quotations covered a June delivery and stood at $38 to $40 per gallon. Oregon balsam was inactive as to price and demand.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Conditions showed no further change. Undertones remained fairly easy and competition was quite keen because of the limited interest being shown in the item at the moment. However, it was felt that prices were probably near the bottom and because of a decrease in the amount of labor available for peeling, values may ultimately show a rise from the current minimum position. Future price movements will depend on how much bark must be obtained by smaller peeler gangs to cover consumer needs.

Wild Cherry—Moderate progress in new crop collection has been made but at the moment no reason to expect further drop in costs was said to be known. Consumer prices remained quite steady but sales have yet to revive to normal size.

Beans

Vanilla — Sales of Bourbon beans showed a modest increase last week, the business coming mainly from buyers who have been convinced that beans bought at today's prices will, ultimately, prove to have been an advantageous purchase; the feeling still seemed to be that the origins would at some time in the reasonably nearby future be able to obtain higher prices than they have been receiving. Tahiti beans were lower at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. Bourbons were $2.75 to $3.25 per pound for sound merchandise; some less desirable qualities have been priced under that level. Mexicans were $4 to $4.50 for whole and $3.20 to $3.45 for cuts. Cuts that have been priced around $3 were said to be thoroughly dehydrated merchandise—in other words, well dried beans.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, star, afloat, 7c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 2c. per lb.
Indian, 4½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 10c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, 1½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, 6½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
red, Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb.
birdseye, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ¾c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ergot, 50c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, spot, 1c. per lb.
June steamer, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, spot, ½c. per lb.
June shipment, ½c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1½c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, broken, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, broken, 2c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Carolina longs, ½c. per lb.
Haitian, 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, officianalis, Italian, 1c. per lb.
Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Tahiti, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
196.0	199.8	212.6	181.[f]	222.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Flowers

Saffron—Competition for business in Spanish flowers brought about a lower price at $23.50 to $24 per pound for spot goods and the inactivity of demand tended to keep quotations rather unsettled. Mexican flowers held steady.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—Turkish leaves were shaded to 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Other varieties developed no change in price. Demand was only for immediate needs and volume was small.

Oregano—Italian material was a fraction lower at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Portuguese and Mexican merchandise was unchanged. Stocks were not abundant but appeared to be sufficient for more than current requirements of buyers.

Rosemary—Spanish leaves were up a fraction to the basis of 8½c. to 9c. per pound but French and Portuguese failed to change. Business was strictly jobbing in size.

Sage—Italian Officinalis leaves were reduced to 22c. to 23c. per pound in a most inactive market. Syrian leaves had a narrower range of prices, being noted at 12c. to 12½c. per pound as to quantity.

Sweet Basil—California goods quoted in this market failed of further decline; quotations remained at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound. Last sales of imported goods were made at 48c. to 49c. per pound. A recent quotation on California leaves at Los Angeles was 75c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The spot market continued to work lower in keeping with ability to replace stocks at more advantageous prices than had prevailed in the not distant past. Quotations here were noted at $6 to $6.50 per pound, depending on seller and quantity but the amount of spot stock available was moderate in size and in fairly strong hands.

Papain—Good quality merchandise, fully tested and backed by sellers' guarantees were well maintained in price and additions to stocks in recent weeks have failed to ease the price structure in the least. Demand was said to be about normal in volume. Replacement prices were reported well sustained at the several origins.

Roots

Ginseng—Lacking a normal export market, this root continued to be in dull position and the tendency in the primary market seemed to be to discourage collection to some extent. Any firm orders that

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 13

New York

Cassia, 3 lots, 157 bags, 40 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 2 lots, 227 bags: live insects.
Cloves, 6 lots, 1,432 bags: filthy.
Coconut oil, crude, 274 long tons: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 5 lots, 217 bags: filthy.
Dandelion root, 16 bales: live insects.
Ginger root, 275 bags: live insects.
Kola nuts, 181 bags: live insects.
Laurel leaves, 161 bales: filthy.
Mullen leaves, 67 bales: oil damaged.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 733 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika, 3 lots, 600 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 29 bags: live insects.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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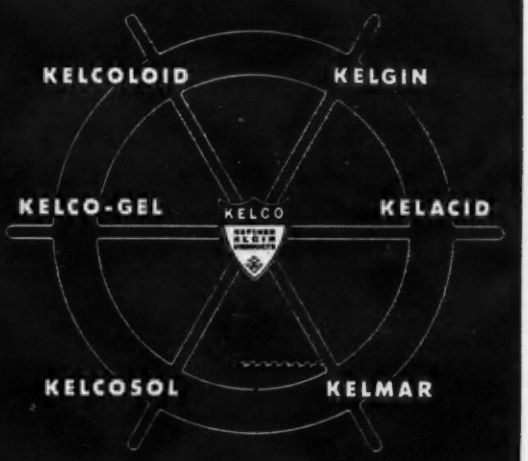

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might come to this market would find sellers inclined to meet buyers' views if stated within resonable limits. However, it was said that the "small fry" in the southern mountains will probably bring in their small lots of from one to five pounds and the collectors will take them in to get other and more wanted drugs.

Seeds

Anise—Those having some Chinese star anise afloat to this market revised their price ideas upward to the basis of 75c. to 76c. per pound. Not much material was in sight, however. Mexican seed was reduced to 13½c. to 14c.

Celery—Both French and Indian seed—Indian especially—was scarce on spot and sellers were able to obtain whatever price they might ask if buyers' needs were pressing enough. French seed was priced at 36c. per pound; Indian seed, 34c. But both seemed to be nominal quotations late in the week.

Coriander—Spot Moroccan seed was reduced to 6½c. to 7c. per pound, possibly a reflection of the new crop shipment quotation of 5.4c. per pound noted in the previous period. Other kinds of coriander were not changed.

Cumin—Iranian seed was lower at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound. Indian, Moroccan, and Syrian seeds remained unchanged.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was sharply higher at 12½c. to 13c. per pound with supply moderate and demand somewhat improved.

Fennel—No light Czech seed was noted on spot. Prices on dark seed were higher at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, which formerly had been quoted on light seed. Syrian seed remained firm.

Poppy—Czech seed was shaded to 12¾c. to 13c. per pound. Polish was advanced to 12¾c. to 13c. Dutch seed remained very firm at the late rise to 14c. to 15c.

Spices

Cassia—All cassias held steady in price except for broken Saigon material which was a fraction lower at 25½c. to 27c. per pound.

Clove—Stocks were very small and prices were strong as the result of the very high prices asked for further supplies from the origin. Madagascar spice on spot was virtually nominal at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound. Zanzibars, when available, would bring $1.10 to $1.15.

Ginger—Spot African root was cheaper at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Goods on a June-July steamer were quoted lower at 14c. to 14½c. Spot No. 2 Jamaica was down sharply to 27c. to 27½c. No. 3 was cheaper at 23c. to 24c. Nigerian split on spot was lowered to 13½c. to 13c.; June steamer from origin, 11½c. to 12c.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 was reduced to the basis of 78c. to 79c. per pound. Broken West Indian was down to 68c. to 70c.

Pepper—Resumption of spot demand put spot quotations to the advance again early last week and sales of black pepp r were made at $1.53 to $1.54 per pound. Afloats were around $1.50. June shipment, $1.40; July shipment, $1.31; August shipment, $1.27.

Reports from India said arrivals at the shipping points were not large and growers seemed not over anxious to sell at the higher levels. Some felt that June shipments would not be as large as price advances at the origin might suggest. Unless they do stand around 1,000 tons for June, the feeling here was that the present spot squeeze would continue through July. Indonesia says practically nothing about Lampong pepper and quantity offerings seem unlikely until the crop movement begins.

In red peppers, Carolina longs were shaded to 30½c. to 31c. per pound. Haitians, down to 25c. to 26c.; Japanese hontakas, higher at 34c. to 35c.; birdseyes, higher at 41c. to 42c. Sierra Leones, down to 43c. to 44c.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.55 to $1.57 per pound; afloats, $1.46; June shipment, $1.42; July shipment, $1.34; August shipment, $1.30.

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Some dealers in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market reported seeing improvement in trading last week. Others, however, stated that the market was far from brisk. In many places, prices have been reduced quite sharply in order to stimulate buying. Stocks of most oils remained large, and attractive offers have been made from the replacement markets. Price changes last week included three advances. Of these, the most notable was a sharp jump in the quotation for wormseed oil. This oil has been in a difficult position for many months and promised to continue thus throughout the summer. Clary sage and amyris oils were also higher. Further declines were reported in the spot offers of Ceylon and Java-type citronella oils as well as in the abundant lemongrass oil. Also reduced were Canada fir, East Indian nutmeg, patchouli and Dalmatian sage oils. The price index dropped slightly by 0.2 point to 191.2.

The citronella oil market appeared to be headed for a long period of abundance and low prices. There have been large offers from the origins and shipments have been rather heavy. Some reports indicated that sellers in Ceylon have attempted to strengthen their prices, but have not been too successful, since the spot market was already quite well-supplied and buyers could afford to be independent. Lemongrass oil offers have also been large and the oil was offered on spot at the lowest level since 1948. Both these oils have important aromatic chemical derivatives which could now be had at very attractive prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Amyris oil, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Clary, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 40c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 9c. per lb.
Java-type, 2c. per lb.
Fir, oil, Canada, 85c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 20c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 25c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
191.2	191.4	198.0	132.7	223.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Amyris—This oil has been climbing higher in price, reflecting a firmer primary market. Last week the minimum quotation was up 5c. per pound at $1.90 a pound. It ranged to $2.20 per pound. Of limited application, the material was in adequate supply to cover the requirements of consumers.

Bergamot—There continued to be only a very limited amount of the Italian oil available on the spot market with small possibility of an improvement in the supply situation this year. Many dealers have discontinued offering the material because of lack of stocks and the high cost of replacement. Where it was available, it was priced quite firmly at $15 to $16.50 per pound.

Caraway—A quiet market situation existed for this oil. There were plentiful supplies of the spice to provide ample oil at prices which were quite favorable to the consumer. Quotations ranged from $3.75 to $4.75 per pound. While not particularly rushed, sales were reported to be steady.

Cassia—Stocks of this Chinese oil have been getting quite low, according to suppliers. With replacements almost entirely cut off, the outlook for the oil was very dim. Many dealers have firmed their prices, although a few continued to offer the oil as low as $4.95 per pound. More generally, quotations stood at $5.25 to $6.25 per pound.

Celeryseed—It has been reported that there has developed a scarcity of seeds, both Indian and French, with a resulting increase in the cost. This has not yet been reflected in the spot price of the oil, which remained at $16.50 to $21 per pound, but it may be expected that some additional strength will be added to the oil prices in the near future.

Citronella—Dropping still lower, the spot quotations for Ceylon oil reached a new low level at 70c. per pound, a decline of 9c. in the minimum quotation. The Java-type oil also dropped an additional 2c. per pound to a new low of 55c. per pound. The market was extremely weak and supplies quite abundant. Replacements were being offered in large quantities. It has been reported that shipping prices have shown some variation in Ceylon, but this has failed to show up in the spot market, where large stocks kept the situation steadily easy.

Clove—The spot situation of this oil continued to grow worse. A number of dealers were completely out of the material and showed no inclination to return to the market with costs of spice so exorbitant. The few offers which were made for the material were quite firm at $5.75 to $6.35 per pound. Some relief was offered in the plentiful supply of the less desirable clove leaf oil, which could still be had at a more reasonable price level.

Cumin—A quiet, steady market was reported for this oil. Used only in limited quantities, it appeared to be in sufficient supply to meet the demands of consumers. Prices remained at a stable level, ranging from $5 to $6 per pound.

Dillweed—A noticeable pick up of interest has been seen in this market since the warm weather brought on the active pickling season. There was no problem of supply since dealers held a rather comfortable carryover from last year's crop. Replacements from this year's crop will be forthcoming later in the summer. Prices remained at the attractive level of $3.60 to $4.05 per pound, considerably lower than those reported in the past several years.

Eucalyptus—According to observers in the industry, there has been some weakness in the pricing of oil from all sources but Australia. The latter source continued to be quite firm in its views toward the pricing of future shipments. There was currently a very small interest shown in the oil by consumers, since the season of active consumption comes with the cold winter weather. Spot quotations remained unchanged, 70-75 percent grade selling at 95c. to $1.40 per pound and 80-85 percent grade at $1.10 to $1.50 a pound.

Fir, Canada—There seemed to be a bit more of this oil available on the spot market than was the case several weeks ago. Latest offers were made as low as $2.65 per pound. The replacement market continued to be firm, however, with distillers claiming high production costs.

Garlic—This high-priced oil was reported to be comparatively easy last week. There were adequate stocks available to cover the limited needs of users and replacements were made when necessary. Quotations were steady at $6.50 to $8 per ounce.

Geranium—Some easing has been apparent in the pricing of this oil in recent weeks. While it hasn't dropped to the low point at which it was offered in March, it was somewhat more reasonable than was true last month. A fairly good supply of Bourbon oil was available at $14 to $20 per pound and replacements were readily obtainable from the source. Algerian oil continued to be slightly firmer in most places with prices ranging from $14 to $26 per pound.

Grapefruit—There has been no improvement in the tight supply picture of this oil. The demand in recent weeks has far exceeded the limited supply. What little oil there was to be had was priced very firmly between $2.50 and $2.75 per pound, depending upon supplier.

Juniper Berry—Supplies of this oil were comfortably adequate to take care of the moderate demand. The replacement market was reported to be fairly easy and shippers appeared to be anxious to sell their material. Spot prices have been unchanged for quite a while and, from all indications, will continue to be stable well into the future.

Lavender—Spot conditions of this oil remained favorable to the consumer. Supplies, which were built up from last year's crop, have remained plentiful and local dealers could furnish all the oil that was needed at prices, which in some cases were very easy. The 30-32 percent grade oil was priced from a single offer at $3 per pound to a high of $5.45 a pound. The French shippers have tried to strengthen the market from time to time. but they have met with resistance from buyers. Spanish spike oil continued to be steady at $1.55 to $2.25 per pound. Stocks were ample and replacements obtainable from the origin.

Lemon—Conditions in this market continued to be extremely difficult. The demand was considerably greater than the available supply and there did not ap-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pear to be any relief in sight in the near future. It would appear that the heavy consuming season will pass before any new material comes to market. Current quotations for Californian oil remained firm at $5.85 to $6 per pound, according to brand. The Italian oil continued at the wide range of $5.65 to $10.75 per pound.

Lemongrass—Prices of this oil dropped sharply last week with the new low at $1.20 per pound, some 20c. per pound below the previous minimum. Most quotations stood between $1.40 to $1.55 per pound. Large quantities were available on spot and attractive offers were made from the origin. A fairly good interest was shown by consumers and the market promised to remain favorable throughout the summer.

Nutmeg—This easy market appeared to be quite favorable to the consumer. The East Indian oil dropped an additional 5c. per pound during the past week, making for a new minimum at $3.75 per pound. The West Indian oil was freely offered at $3.50 to $4 per pound. Primary centers have offered large quantities at fairly low prices. Consumer interest was moderately good.

Orange—Dealers reported that this citrous oil has eased a bit as far as supplies go. There continued to be a large demand for the material, but it appeared that all orders could be filled. Quotations were unchanged with Californian oil selling at $1.80 to $2.75, according to brand, and Floridian oil being offered at $1.80 to $2.25 per pound.

Patchouli—Prolonged weakness has typified this market and there did not appear to be any sign of improvement in view. Last week, it was reported that the oil could be had for as low as $7.25 per pound. This was 25c. below the previous minimum. Many dealers were willing to sell this oil below the original cost in order to stimulate interest, which has been lagging for the past six months.

Sage—Dalmatian oil was offered at the new low price of $9.75 per pound by one dealer. This amounted to a reduction of 50c. per pound. More generally, quotations stood at $10.25 to $10.75 per pound. Demand has not been very great, since users considered even these prices a bit too steep. Spanish oil remained very steady at $1 to $1.40 per pound. It was obtainable from the origin without diffi-

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culty. Clary oil was priced at $22.50 to $23 per pound, showing an advance of 50c. in the minimum offer. The oil was limited in supply, but there was enough to cover the requirements.

Spearmint—This continued to be an extremely firm market. Prices were steady at $8.25 to $9 per pound, with the majority of offers at $8.50 per pound. With replacements still about a month off, the situation will probably continue to be difficult for the next few weeks. The demand has been unusually large in recent weeks, thus adding to the problem.

Wormseed—The withdrawal of a lone low offer has caused a sharp advance in the minimum quotation of this scarce oil. It moved up 40c. per pound to $8.25 a pound. Other offers ranged to $8.75 per pound. One of the tightest spots in the market, this oil was expected to remain troubled throughout the summer, after which the new crop should help to relieve the difficulty.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Production of this chemical amounted to 315,000 pounds during 1951. Sales for the same period totaled 245,000 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. There appeared to be ample stocks of the chemical available to users at the unchanged price level of 77c. to 95c. per pound.

Benzyl Acetate—The output of this article during 1951 was reported to be 536,000 pounds, while sales reached 460,000 pounds. Current quotations were quite stable at 65c. to $1.05 per pound. The demand was reported to be rather good and stocks were adequate to cover the needs of consumers.

Citronellol—This citronella oil derivative was in plentiful supply at the easy price level of $2.15 to $2.30 per pound. The output this year may be expected to exceed that of 1951, when production reached 92,000 pounds. Sales that year totaled 72,000 pounds, valued at $204,000.

Coumarin—This market has been rather quiet for many months. There were good stocks available and a steady rate of production and prices were unchanged at $2.94 to $3.15 per pound. According to the Tariff Commission, the total production of the chemical during 1951 was 521,000 pounds. Sales amounted to 460,000 pounds, worth $1,252,000.

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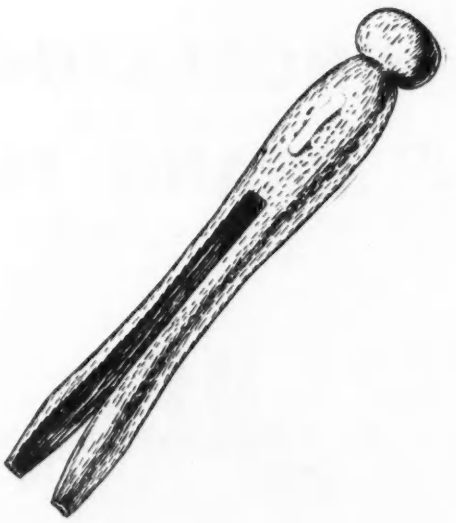

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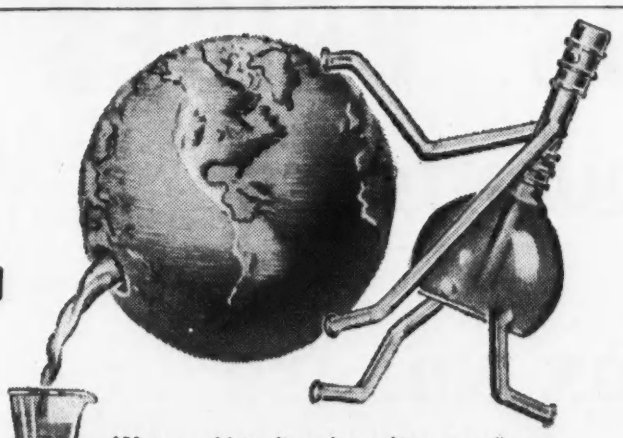

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Protective Coatings Materials

Various zinc oxides and zinc dust were reduced in price last week as a result of the weakening in the market for zinc metal. Argentine casein, after being on the weak side for some time, showed a little strength with a fractional gain in price. Bleached shellac, reflecting market conditions both here and abroad, went down pricewise. Vermilion red was also lowered. The price index dropped 0.6 point.

Demand for antimony oxide continued on the light side, with imported material still giving the domestic item competition. Consuming interest was lighter for carbon black. The paint grade had been off for some time and in recent weeks it was noticed that there were easings in the other grades. Supply was good all around. Pure iron oxides were readily available in all colors. A lessened interest from the paint industry, as well as from the construction industry, where the item finds its way into use in concrete block, was said to be apparent. Lead pigments showed an improvement in demand, although it was still only minor. Supply was ample for requirements.

Dry ground mica was easy on supply although there was some tightness in the water ground. English was not abundant and orders could not always be shipped promptly. Demand for graphite had eased off a little. The television tube coating industry was one of the consumers that was taking less of the material at this time. Reports varied somewhat on demand for lecithin, but, all in all, it could be said that the material was holding to about normal levels. Supply was good all around. Stearates maintained a steady tone on demand, although they were not moving in any great quantities.

The market for natural gums remained pretty much unchanged, with demand quiet and supply adequate to fill it. An improved tone was noted in the demand for synthetic resins, but how this would be maintained in face of the expected July slow period was a question that only time could answer.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Powder, Paste, Flake—The Bureau of Census reported that April production amounted to 4,313,000 pounds, as compared to 3,765,000 pounds in March. In April a year ago production came to 1,877,000 pounds. The cumulative total, from January through April this year, was 14,862,000 pounds, as compared to 8,580,000 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

Antimony Oxide—Prices held at previously established levels and demand continued on the light side. Imported material was still giving the domestic competition. Supply was adequate for any normal needs.

Black, Carbon—Demand, on the whole, was reported to be off a little. Call for the paint grade had been off for some time and recently it was noticed that there was some easing in the other grades. However, all grades were reported to be in good supply and the price listings were holding at previously established levels.

Iron Oxides, Pure—All colors were readily available. Prices were unchanged and firm. Demand was a little quiet and one producer reported that production at this time exceeded demand. A slower demand from the paint industry was said to be one of the principal reasons for the easing in the overall request picture. The slowness in the building industry was also being felt, since some of the material finds its way into use in concrete block.

Lead Pigments—The improvement in the tone of demand, which had been reported during the previous week, was said to be still evident last week. The improvement was not sharp, but was said to be enough to be noticed. This resulted in a little less supply but the overall amount of material available was still sufficient to take care of the requirements of the market easily. Prices were holding.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—A reduction of 6c. per pound was noted for this material last week, establishing the price at $3.58. The decline was a reaction to the easing in the price of quicksilver.

Zinc Dust—A reduction of 1c. was effected last week as a result of the decline in zinc metal. This made the price 18½c. in carloads and 19½c. in less than carloads.

Zinc Oxide — The reduction in zinc metal last week brought with it declines in the prices of lead-free, leaded and seals. Lead-free and seals were lowered by ½c., while leaded 35 percent was down 0.35c. and leaded 50 percent fell off ¼c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 6c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, 1c. per lb.
Zinc dust, 1c. per lb.
Oxide, American process, lead-free, ½c. per lb.
leaded, 35%, 0.35c. per lb.
50%, ¼c. per lb.
French process, green, red, white seals, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
186.2	186.8	189.0	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—Conditions were without any particular change in this market last week. Dry ground held to an easy position on supply. There was some tightness in the water ground. English was tight and waiting for delivery was not an unusual thing.

Synthetic Resins

There has been a little strength noted in the market for most synthetic resins in recent weeks. This meant a slight improvement over conditions which have existed since the beginning of the year. Prices had been weak, engendering three or four reductions since January.

It was said that the appearance of some strength to the general market was encouraging but it might be short lived, since the normal July slow-down is due shortly. Although there have not been any outright signs of the usual curtailment during vacation periods, some cutback is still anticipated. Producers added that they looked for a pickup in mid-August or September, following the vacation period.

Some producers felt that the recent show of strength was partially due to the coming of good weather, and in part due to smaller inventories held by consumers. Prices have held firm with the additional support found in the market.

Alkyds—There was some evidence of a slight pickup in demand seen during recent weeks, as was fairly general for most synthetic resins. Some producers felt that the improvement was the result of the combination of the oncoming of good weather and low consumer inventories. Inventories held by users, it was said, would tend to give producers an earlier indication of a change in buying activity. Supplies were ample to meet the increased requirements.

Coumarone-Indenes—There has been a slight increase in activity. One producer felt that some of the additional buying was indirectly attributable to the steel strike, since a few consumers were beginning to get a little anxious about supply. This resin was said to have seen some increase from the direction of manufacturers of mastic-type floor tiles. Supplies were adequate to meet the consumer demand.

Maleics—There have been some signs of a firmer tone in the market for maleic resins during recent weeks. Supplies were ample to take care of the increases in demand. The additional strength in this market was a reflection of the general improvement in synthetic resins.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Demand has been sustained at a good level. One producer reported that the month of May turned out to be the best full month it ever had. Supply was said to be good enough to handle the demand. A recent price change brought one grade down ½c. per pound.

Phenolics—There continued to be signs

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table is from the Bureau of Census, indicating total factory shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer in April as compared to March.

	March*	April
Total sales	$110,938,000	$125,133,000
Trades sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	69,344,000	80,718,000
Industrial sales, total	41,594,000	44,415,000
Paint and varnish	31,521,000	33,848,000
Lacquer	10,073,000	10,567,000

* Revised.

(The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association stated that the April total is the highest on record for that month.)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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of increased activity in this market. Supplies were adequate to meet the increases in consumer requirements.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Domestic production last year exceeded the high record of 1949, but amounted to only 6 percent of domestic requirements, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Major production is in Vermont. Moderate supplies of chrysotile, some of it of high quality spinning grade, were obtained in Arizona. Small sales of amphibole asbestos were reported from several states. Imports and apparent consumption, as in 1950, exceeded all previous records. Imports from Canada again attained an all-time high. Imports of low-iron chrysotile from Southern Rhodesia, however, continued to decline, a condition which has created a critical situation with respect to this type of asbestos, which is obtainable in quite limited quantities from other sources. South Africa supplied all of the amosite, and most of the crocidolite (blue asbestos) consumed in the United States.

The following statistics on the asbestos industry in the United States, in short tons, are from information supplied by the Bureau of Mines:—

	1951	1950
Produced	51,730	41,358
Sold or used by producers	51,645	42,434
Imports (unmanufactured)	761,873	[2]705,458
Exports (unmanufactured)[3]	16,326	20,890
Apparent consumption[4]	796,992	727,002
Exports of asbestos products[5]	[1]	[1]

[1] Figure not available.
[2] Revised figure.
[3] 1950 figure revised to include material that has been imported and subsequently exported without change.
[4] 1950 figure revised due to change in basis of reporting. See footnote 3.
[5] See footnote 2. Also excludes value of "Magnesia and manufactures".

Casein—The most prominent aspect of the market for imported casein was the uncertainty of operations which continued to dominate importers' views of the situation. It was not known whether Section 104 of DPA would be expended, or a compromise bill enacted to replace the regulations which are slated to expire June 30. It was not known by anyone, in the market or in Washington, whether licenses will be granted, extended or retracted. No one knew for certain that licenses would even be required. Even the fact that importation of casein would be allowed was indefinite.

Under such conditions as these, business has come to a virtual roadblock. Very few contracts were being made. Those that were included clauses with cancellation stipulations. Contracts had to be subject to the ability of the importer to receive the material. On this basis, Argentine casein advanced ½c. per pound last week. Importers sold material within the range of 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Graphite—There was more supply than there was demand. However, the demand was not off sharply, but rather had shown a gradual easing in the past. One of the consumers that was taking less of the material right now was the television tube-coating industry, which appeared to be in a slow season. There were no changes in the price listings, and it was said that schedules were very firm.

Lecithin—One source reported demand good, with no particular change lately, because the diversified use of the product makes it possible to keep up volume of sales in one industry, even though another may ease off. Another source said that it found business fluctuating from day to day. It said there were some indications that the paint business was improving. This source also pointed out that condi-

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tions appeared to be better in the midwest than in the east, although it explained that no concrete picture had as yet emerged. Supply was good all around and there were no changes in the price structure.

Stearates—Demand continued at about normal levels during the past week. The materials were not moving in great quantities, but they were maintaining a steady tone. Supply was said to be very comfortable. Prices were at the previously established levels.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
K	...	...	7.18‡	...	...
M	7.35*	...	7.18‡	...	...
N	...	7.35*	...	...	...
WG	7.40*	7.38*	...	7.40*	7.29*†
WW, X	7.75*	...	7.62*‡	7.58*	7.65*

Sales, USDA

210* 698* 359* 220* 781*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	185	...	303	141	396
Shipments	...	204	...	...	...
Stocks	9,758	9,962	10,265	10,406	10,802

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B—N, $8.40; WG, $8.50; WW, X, $8.70.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	...	5.50*	...	4.25†	6.50*

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.552½†	.548†	.552½†	.556†	.559†
Sales	8,000§	32,000§	32,000§	16,000§	8,000§

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	361	672	...	633	614
Shipments	178	144	...	248	30
Stocks	3,754	4,282	4,282	4,667	5,201

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars 64c., l.c.l. 74c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.49† .445† .465† .445† .47†

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags. § Gallons.

Natural Resins

There was no real change in the market for gums in the past week. Things remained fairly quiet, according to importers. Supply of materials has been good, both here and at the sources. Demand was relatively quiet, and no significant changes were anticipated on this score, at the moment. It was said that ample material was arriving on incoming ships.

Shellac—The price schedules of bleached grades were reduced 1c. per pound last week. Producers said that this reduction was a delayed reaction to recent reductions in the orange grades. Current quotations for bonedry were 46c. per pound in bags, 47c. per pound in barrels, and 49c. per pound in kegs. Refined was quoted at 56c. per pound in bags, 57c. per pound in barrels, and 59c. per pound in kegs. The preceding shellac prices were on a basis of 1,500 lb. lots.

The orange grades were a bit firmer, showing no tendency to change in price, at present. The general range of quotations for the oranges were:—33c. to 36c. for lemon No. 1, 30c. to 32c. for lemon No. 2, 28c. to 29c. for superfine, and 26c. to 29c. for TN.

The slightly firmer tone in the market during the past few weeks made things look a bit brighter, the trade stated. Demand, however, has been little more than fair. Importers did not anticipate any great surge in buying at this time. Consumers found little difficulty in obtaining material. Supplies were expected to remain adequate since the supply at the source has been relatively good.

Laboratory Priorities Order Provisions Are Amended

Three major changes in the laboratory priorities order M-71 was announced by the National Production Authority June 19. The most important change permits laboratories having defense contracts to extend ratings bearing military or atomic energy symbols for material and parts needed to fulfill these contracts. Another amendment removes the dollar limit on self-certification for procurement of uncontrolled materials and supplies. The third amendment raises the present $3,000 a quarter self-certification limit for untrolled materials and supplies to $10,000.

Asahi-Dow Ups Reinker

Robert E. Reinker has been named technical adviser to the president of Asahi-Dow, Ltd., recently-formed associate of Dow Chemical International, Ltd., and the Asahi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., of Japan. Mr. Reinker will be Dow International's representative in Japan and will figure in the design, construction and operation of facilities for the manufacture of "Saran" by Asahi-Dow at Nebeoka, it was announced.

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What's more, additional major advantages, such as easier handling, greater formulation flexibility, shorter cooking times, consistent uniformity and excellent color stability, make Emersol 9305 and 9315 the choice over ordinary fatty acids and their respective natural oils.

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*EMERSOL patented process for solvent separation of fatty acids.

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Product	Titer °C	Iodine Value WIJS	Color Gardner	Acid Value	Linoleic	Linolenic	Oleic	Saturated
Emersol 9305 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	1.0	138	3	195	54%	2%	41%	3%
Emersol 9315 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	1.0	155	3	196	62%	6%	29%	3%

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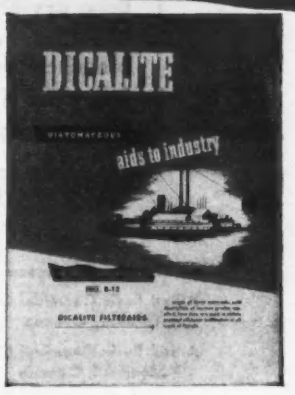

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U.S.I. Marks 20th Year Of 'U.S.I. Chemical News'

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, last week observed the twentieth anniversary of its unique advertising approach, known throughout the trade as "U.S.I. Chemical News," with a luncheon at the Downtown Athletic Club, attended by U.S.I. officials and representatives of the press. The affair was sponsored by G. M. Basford Company, advertising agency for the firm for the past nine years.

The two-page, insert-type, editorial-style blue sheet first appeared in June, 1932, as "Solvent News" and its format has been little changed since then. Designed as a newspaper, "U.S.I. Chemical News" has one or more stories about the company's products and, in addition, features news of other firms. One of its most popular attractions is a technical developments column, items in which are keyed by number to determine inquiries received. These inquiries are then passed on to the makers of the products reported.

Ferro Appoints Bauman

Ferro Chemical Company, Bedford, Ohio, has announced the appointment of Ivan T. Bauman Company as sales agent for its line of metallic soaps, driers, fungicides and stabilizers in the St. Louis territory. Bauman's address is 817 North Second street, St. Louis, and the telephone number of Chestnut 5406.

US Castor Oil Output

—Continued from page 7

pound. CCC sold the beans to crushers at 2¢ cents a pound of oil, and repurchased the oil at 29½ cents a pound for No. 1 and 29¼ cents a pound for No. 3. The oil has since been sold.

The bureau noted that the long term trend in domestic consumption of castor oil has been upward and is likely to continue in the future. Whether or not domestic castor beans can compete on the open market with imported beans is still to be determined, however. Also, it was added, it is too early to determine the effectiveness with which castor beans can compete with other crops. Returns received by producers for 1951 crop castor beans were unfavorable when compared with cotton in most areas of California and Arizona. They were also less than the state averages for peanuts in Texas and Oklahoma, but in many instances the only farm income in some areas of these two states was from castor beans, as they withstood the unfavorable weather better than most other crops.

Drawbacks to Production

Among the drawbacks to castor bean production is the fact that the beans are poisonous to people and livestock and consequently should not be stored with livestock or human food. Machinery used to process castor beans should not be used for edible seeds. The beans also contain a substance that caused allergy in some people. The cake obtained from processing (known as pomace) has a high protein content but since it is highly toxic, it cannot be used for feed. Although it is possible to detoxify the pomace, costs are prohibitive at the present time.

The pomace is valuable as a fertilizer, however, being especially rich in nitrogen. Also, castor bean hulls have value as fertilizer about equal to fresh barnyard manure, and markets for them exist. Castor bean stalks could be used for producing cellulose and fiberboard but the cost of collecting and processing this material has prevented its use.

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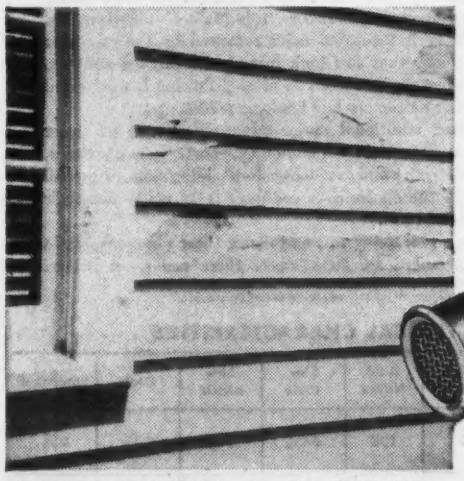

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Thibaut & Walker President

Samuel C. Robinson has been elected president and director of Thibaut & Walker Company, New York. Mr. Robinson had for a number of years, held the office of vice-president and technical director of the company.

Chemicals Export Company Ships Resins Plant to Brazil

Chemicals Export Company, which operates the foreign department of the American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has announced the shipment of a complete chemical plant to Brazil. The plant will be erected at Sao Paulo, and will manufacture synthetic resin copolymer emulsions there. An agreement has been reached with financial interests in Brazil and a new corporation has been formed called Polymer Products Quimicos do Brasil, S. A.

The new plant, which is expected to get into operation early next year, will manufacture the same types of resin products as American Polymer. It will polymerize a wide range of monomers, and the leather, paint, plastic, textile, adhesive and agricultural fields.

US Brings Antitrust Suit Against 8 Rendering Firms

A civil antitrust suit was filed in the United States District Court at Detroit June 17 by the Department of Justice charging eight corporations and six individuals with combining and conspiring to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in rendering materials.

The corporations named as defendants are:—Darling & Company, Chicago; Van Iderstine Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; Globe Rendering Company, Chicago; Standard Rendering Company, Kansas City, Kans.; East St. Louis Rendering Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; Oklahoma Rendering Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Indiana Rendering Company, Logansport, Ind., and Success Mills, Inc., Chicago. The individual defendants are:—Edward Morris, Chicago; Carlos Alling, Winnetka, Ill.; Nelson Morris, Homeward, Ill.; Nelson Morris 2d, Wilmette, Ill.; Ruth Morris Bakwin, New York, and Muriel Morris Buttinger, Pennington, N. J.

The complaint alleges that the defendant corporations have over a long period of years acquired the businesses of competing renderers and required the sellers to agree not to re-engage in the rendering business. It is also alleged that the corporate defendants tie up raw material sources by offering improper inducements to suppliers to discontinue sales to competing renderers and to enter into exclusive dealing contracts with the defendant corporations.

NPVLA Reassigns Three

President Joseph F. Battley, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has announced three re-assignments of staff personnel. Lowell A. Elliott, secretary of the industrial products finishes steering committee, has become director of the industrial product finishes division. E. E. Hoffman, formerly director of the industrial product finishes division, has become director of the production and statistical division. In addition, Mr. Hoffman will continue his duties with the credits and collections committee and the safety committee. A. W. Ayers, jr., who recently joined the association staff, has been appointed chief of the statistical section. Mr. Ayers was formerly with the Bureau of Census.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

An easier tone developed in oils and fats last week. Crude edible oils were weak and registered fractional declines. Buying interest decreased and volume of trading slackened appreciably from the previous fortnight. Corn and peanut oils dropped ½ cent while cottonseed oil regained early declines. Price index declined 1.1 points.

Offers of resale coconut oil and reduced demand weakened the market. Copra also was lower, off $2.50 per ton. Recent advances in coconut oil resulted in higher prices for capric, carprylic, lauric acids and refined grades of coconut oil.

Drying oils were inactive and easy. Tung oil was unsettled by the liberal imports from the Argentine and light sales took place at a fractional decline. There was no improvement in quiet demand for linseed oil replacements and keen competition kept the undertone of the market unsettled, despite firmness of flaxseed. The same conditions prevailed in refined fish oils. Interest in oiticica oil continued slow and while quotations were unchanged, firm bids, it was intimated, could have shaded asking prices. Dehydrated castor oil moved against contracts, while new business was slow.

Tallow and greases were unsteady, due to the drying up of export demand which has been the mainstay of this market lately. Prices were soft and slightly lower for the better grades. Domestic demand also lacked snap, with large users remaining on the sidelines.

Production of edible fats and oils during the marketing year, October, 1951-September, 1952, set a record of over 4,800,000,000 pounds, compared with 4,400,000,000 pounds during the same period last season, according to the Department of Agriculture. However, the department stated the output would drop during the summer with smaller production of lard, butter and soybean oil.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, capric, 1c. per lb.
Caprylic, 1c. per lb.
Lauric, 1c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, ref., ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Grease, choice white, ¾c. per lb.
yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Oils, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb.
fancy, ¼c. per lb.
special, ¾c. per lb.
No. 1, ¾c. per lb.
Waxes, bees, crude, Afr., 1c. per lb.
Cent. Am., 3c. per lb.
refined, bleached, 3c. to 4c. per lb.
Japan, 2c. per lb.
Montan, German, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 22, 1951
130.6	131.7	127.9	117.3	186.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was fairly active last week. Market lacked new feature, backed and filled with fluctuations of allied markets. Price fluctuations were narrow and market remained on a steady basis. Trading was mixed, chiefly of a local character, lacking outside interest. Trade buying of July was not active, and was confined to purchases on declines. Bullish government pig crop report stiffened the market and served to regain slight declines. The pig report as of June 1 showed sow farrowing in the United States at 8,530,000 head, against 9,591,000 a year ago. The Fall pig crop indicated farrowing, 5,566,000 head, compared with 6,089,000 a year ago. Pigs saved in the United States in the Fall totaled 36,500,000 head against 40,182,000 last year, and pigs saved annually for 1952, 93,107,000 head, against 102,189,000 a year ago.

Crude cottonseed oil was unsteady early in the period, but rallied, closing firm at 12½c. sales for tankcars, Southeast and Valley, and 12⅛c, Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	616	14.83	14.25	14.53S
September	707	14.99	14.51	14.82S
October	410	15.09	14.61	14.94S
December	322	15.20	14.71	14.99@15.03
March	94	15.09	14.78	15.06S
May	1	14.90	14.90	15.08@15.25
1953				
July	1	15.00	15.00	15.08@15.25

Total sales, 2,151 contracts.

Memphis.—Market firm. Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 12½c. and soybean oil 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed and soybean meals continued in tight supply. Some trading took place for new crop delivery around $83 per ton, f.o.b. mills, Texas. New crop somewhat late. Weather hot, rain badly needed.

Linseed Oil

Withdrawals against former contracts continued in good request, while interest in forward requirements was lacking. Offerings were liberal and competition keen. Prices were without change, but could have been discounted for carlot quantities. Raw oil was offered at 15½c. per pound, tankcars at 16.75c. per pound, New York basis.

Minneapolis.—Draggy business was reported in linseed oil by area crushers again the past week. Orders were small and mostly for nearby shipment. Crushers held firm on their asking price for raw linseed oil—at around 15.5c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis—but there was considerable shading to get business, down to as low as 15c. a pound. Paint manufacturers and other raw oil users watched crop developments, waiting to see if the North Dakota crop scares were as serious as painted by most news services. Some of the flaxseed is at the critical stage and could meet with disaster if badly-needed rains do not come soon.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	7,800,000	7,560,000
Since Sept. 1	457,380,000	408,230,000

Flaxseed—Market stronger and higher for cash seed. Demand active for spot and futures.

Minneapolis.—Cash flax held around $4 to $4.05 per bushel mark last week on good demand and speculative interest in the futures market. Trade got underway on the December, 1952, and March, 1953, contracts during the week, with the former quoted around $4.11 and the latter at $4.19 a bushel. There was considerable concern over part of the upper midwest flaxseed crop due to the lack of rain, high temperatures and strong winds. Although many stands of flaxseed still look fairly good, the late-seeded fields are ragged, having made little growth within the past three weeks. At the Minneapolis cash market, meanwhile, crushers and export interests purchased 26 cars and 7,000 bushels of spot seed (in trucklots). On a to-arrive basis, they booked a dozen cars and 21,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual arrivals at Minneapolis amounted to 143 cars, some going on CCC account and others applying on old to-arrive contracts. This compared with receipts of 139 cars in the preceding week and 92 cars a year ago. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 24 cars as against 41 cars in the previous week and 32 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	242,900	156,400	44,200	54,400
Since Sept. 1	21,846,100	24,956,800	4,515,900	5,533,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Business was reported light and spotty. Market was steadier, with firmer beans. Prices of all grades were without change.

Coconut—Quiet demand and offers of resale oil unsettled the market. Prices were easier and slightly lower. Crude was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June shipment, and 1c. higher, New York delivery.

Copra—Market was quiet and easier. Shipments were quoted at $145 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and $140 bid.

Corn—Crude oil was off ½c., with sales reported at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was lower at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Refined—Trading was quiet. Prompt shipment was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica — Business continued inactive and the market was a nominal affair. Refined was quoted at 23¾c. to 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged, ranging from 25½c. to 26c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Olive — Consuming demand continued spotty, chiefly for small to moderate quantities. Good quality edible oil was quoted at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Large lots could have shaded asking prices. Interest in shipments from primary centers was more active. Olive foots were unchanged, nominal at 16½c. per pound, drums, spot delivery.

Palm—Business was reported slow. Prices were unchanged for spot delivery.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Peanut—Lower competing oils weakened this market, and prices dropped ½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government released peanuts to produce about 5 tankcars of oils last week. Refined oil also was easier and quoted at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Quietness prevailed in this market and quotations were merely nominal at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Soybean—Market was irregular and lower. Crude oil was sold at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June-July delivery. August-Seeptember was quoted nominally at 11c. and October-December, 11⅛c., same basis. Refined oil was sold at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	27	11.40	10.80	11.25@11.30
Total sales, 160 contracts.				
July	37	11.05	10.45	10.89@10.95
September	62	11.10	10.56	11.05S
October	25	11.05	10.75	11.05@11.20
December	9	11.20	11.00	11.12@11.18

Tung—Liberal arrivals from the Argentine eased the local market, and light sales were reported at 39½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery, off ¼c. per pound. Later deliveries were named at the same figure. Drums were quoted at 41c. to 41¾c. per pound, according to quantity. Imports totaled 1,260 tons at New York from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases — This market was unsettled with reduced buying interest. Prices were off fractionally for the better grades, while lower were unchanged and merely nominal. Choice white declined ⅜c. and yellow, ¼c. per pound. Choice white was quoted at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, yellow, 4¾c.; house, 4½c. and brown, 4¼c., same basis.

Lard—Bullish government pig report stiffened the market and reduced net de-

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cline to 1⅛c. per pound. Trading was reported slow for domestic and export delivery. Cash lard was quoted at 11⅝c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Lard stocks in the United States totaled 107,105,000 pounds on June 1, compared to 88,820,000 pounds May 1, and 68,639,000 pounds June 1 last year. The June 1, five-year average is 124,451,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks on June 15 amounted to 72,525,310 pounds, against 66,555,600 pounds June 1, and 26,746,050 pounds June 15, 1951.

Tallow — Withdrawals of export business unsettled the market. Prices declined ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound during the week. Large users remained out of the market. Fancy was quoted at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6½c.; special, 5⅞c., and No. 1, 5c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Demand for most grades was limited to moderate quantities for actual needs. Offerings were liberal and prices for grease and tallow oils could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were scarce as production has been materially reduced, due to active export demand for oleo stock.

Fish Oils

Refined—Trading in refined grades was confined to small lots, while a good volume was absorbed against former orders. Prices were unchanged, but could be discounted for carlots. Light pressed was quoted at 11c. to 11.2c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined, 1c. more. Crude menhaden was steady with additional trading reported at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, and 6c., Gulf ports. Menhaden catch continued good along the Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Market continued extremely quiet. Crude tuna oil offered at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, and refined oil, at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Diego. Canadian herring oil nominal at 8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Seattle. Menhaden oil, from Gulf ports, quoted 7.75c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor.

Fatty Acids

Activity in this market was restricted to withdrawals against former orders. New business was limited, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and well held, despite the easier tone in basic oils and fats. Recent price advances in coconut oil, lifted quotations of capric, caprylic and lauric acids, 1c. per pound, and refined grades of coconut oil, ½c. per pound.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Only a few re-sale cars of meal from domestic sources were sold, with prices ranging from $2 to $5 per ton over individual mill ceiling prices. New crop meal was still inactive as buyers prefer to standby and wait. Oil mills are in a state of confusion as to how the government support price will affect their operations. Imported cottonseed meal of all types, grinds and qualities are quoted at prices about mill ceiling prices or higher delivered consuming areas.

Linseed Meal—Active demand unsatisfied as offerings continued scarce. Light sales at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Activity on linseed meal was virtually at a standstill, as there were little or no offerings at ceiling prices. Most toll-crushing operations were at a low ebb. Crusher prices held nominally steady, with extracted linseed meal at $70 to $71 a ton and expeller meal at $71.50 to $72 a ton, both bulk basis, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	7,440,000	11,460,000
Since Sept. 1	437,020,000	726,240,000

Peanut Feed—Government offered for sale a small lot of peanuts for crushing for approximately 275 tons of peanut feed, which is the first release in about seven weeks. Offerings are becoming very scarce, while buying interest held fairly steady. Market was firm at $93 to $94 per ton, basis South Georgia and Alabama mills, June-July shipment.

Soybean Meal—Trading continued very spotty. Soybean meal mixtures remain firm at $94 per ton bulk, Decatur, June-July shipment. Several sources have indicated scattered interest in new crop at the ceiling price of $81 per ton bulk basis Decatur for September, October and November shipment. Southeastern mills are still sold up on production and not quoting new crop as yet.

Waxes

Beeswax—Quiet demand was noted for all grades. Crude grades were inactive and lower. African was quoted at 45c. to 47c. per pound and Central American, 56c. to 57c. per pound as to quantity. Refined grades were dull and featureless. Bleached was lower and quoted at 71c. to 72c. per pound, in some quarters.

Carnauba—Consuming demand slackened, after active trading during the previous two weeks. Market remained steady at recent advances, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil. N. C. No. 3 grade was held at 98c. to $1 per pound, spot, as to quantity and refined, $1.03 to $1.04 per pound, No. 1 yellow was maintained at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound and No. 2, $1.26 to $1.28 per pound.

Japan—This market continued quiet and quotations were nominal and lower. Prices ranged from 30c. to 32c. per pound, spot as to quality and quantity.

Ouricury—Refined was slightly softer and off 1c. per pound. Stocks on spot were quoted at 81c. to 82c. per pound, as to quantity.

Rubber Act Clears Congress

The conference report on the rubber act extension bill, H. R. 6787, was adopted by the senate and house last week and sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The compromise bill provides for continued government ownership of the synthetic rubber plants for another twenty-one months or until March 31, 1954, and requires a preliminary report on a disposal program to be submitted by March 1, 1953. It also requires the President to recommend to congress legislation relative to the disposal of the rubber producing facilities not later than April 15, 1953.

COOL BREEZES — 50 Exhausters to 80,000 cfm.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. Sizes, 30 x 20, 4' x 4½', 4 x 5, 6 x 8.

HARDINGE MILLS—7' x 48", 8' x 22".

KILNS, ROTARY—24" x 18', 5' x 40', 6' x 80'.

PUMPS, VACUUM—Devine, 10 x 10, IR 4 x 4 x 2¾.

FILTER PRESSES—Shriver P&F 18"/24 open/wsh — 24"/28 clsd. no wsh — 30"/28 open/wsh. Sperry 36" rcsd. pl. 42—opn. wsh.

PULVERIZERS—Wms. LG 1, Ray. #1, Sturt. #1 Ring, #1 Rotary, Wms. 14 x 12 & GA 30—Penna. 44 x 17½.

CRUSHING ROLLS—12½ x 12, A.C. New, 16 x 10 Sturt., 30 x 14 Farrell.

CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" & 48", rubber, Laughlin Contin.

BUILDING—Steel, 80' x 165' x 30' h.

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Steel Autoclave, 6' x 10' 200 PSI Jcktd.
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3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" slow speed.
Mixer: Day #6, 100 gal., jktd., 25 hp.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Reactors: 250 gal stainless steel.
Starch Cookers: 300 gal. Lee stain. steel.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Vacuum Pump: Nash Hytor H5, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No 600, 2 hp motor
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal 40" American susp. stain. clad.
Centrifugal Tolhurst susp. 30" imperf. basket.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
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Colloid Mills: Premier. Charlotte—st steel.
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1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
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8'x36'x⅜" Absorption (2—UNUSED).
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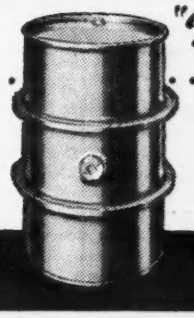

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M3-177	Kennedy-Van Saun Ball Mill; 4' x 8' with Herculite liner.
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M6-179	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 4'6" x 24" with 30 HP.
M6-181	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; silica block lined; 5' x 36".
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3494	Selectro Steel Screen; 18" x 60".
3434 A56	Selectro Steel Screen; 3' x 10'.
1000 C 84	Sprout Waldron Gyratory Screen; 40" x 72"; 7-½ HP motor.
SF 237	Simplicity Vibrating Screen; 3' x 10'; single deck.
SF 238	Bonded Screen Sifters; 4' x 12'; double deck.
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Drums—ICC 5A CWS—I Bar Hoops—200 reconditioned with ¾" and 2" end bungs at $5.50, f.o.b. Newark, N. J. 700 not reconditioned—same except two ¾" end bungs at $2.75 f.o.b. Dover, Ohio, or will lease for storage. Dover Chemical Company, Dover, Ohio.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps – 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available. some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Saler Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclave, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 435.

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 436.

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At A "H" Of A Saving

1—Sharples Super-D-Canter stainless steel type 316—15 HP XP motor.

1—Bird 36" x 50" stainless steel continuous centrifuge—40 HP motor.

1—Klein 100 sq. ft. stainless steel filter, practically new.

6—2500 gal. jacketed and coiled steel reactors.

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Giant Tube Filling, fully automatic equipment, any diameters from ⅜" to 2". Manufacturing and production facilities for any size run. Control laboratory. Shave Creams, Tooth Pastes, Shampoos, Pharmaceuticals, Special department for caulking compounds, greases and industrials. Old Empire Mfg. Chemists, Inc., 31-33 Coes Place, Newark, New Jersey. Market 2-2676.

MATERIALS OFFERED

o—Nitro Toluene Spot Reply OPD 462.

Magnesium Oxide—mg o content 95.5%—representing sizeable stock which can be sold much below schedule. OPD 466.

Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 437.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 445.

PLANTS WANTED

Capital and management—up to $500,000. Active business wishes to expand operations. Replies confidential. OPD 465.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Export Exec.—Established firm offers facilities, financing, to aggressive man on profit sharing basis. Replies confidential OPD 466.

Lubricants—Chemist with compounding experience in all specialty lubricants; core and cutting oils, additives, coolants, extreme weather applications, etc. Submit complete resume, stating compensation desired. OPD 464.

Wanted Experienced Trader to establish department, Moderate salary, plus profit sharing up to 50% of the profits, write appropriate details to OPD 449.

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WANTED . . .
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• Contaminated Solvents

TRULAND
CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.
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POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist Wanted: Well known miners and manufacturers—Talc and Mineral Fillers have opening for experienced Chemist starting July 1. Experience in paint formulation, fine grinding, particle separation, insecticides helpful. Opportunity for right man with real ambition whose interest is in developing new products, testing, quality control. Permanent position only. Send complete data including education, experience, age, etc. Satisfactory salary and housing allowance. Our personnel knows of this ad. All replies confidential. Carbola Chemical Company, Inc., Natural Bridge, New York.

Paint Chemist Wanted—man with three to five years experience in the formulation of trade sales finishes. Excellent opportunity with Raw Material Sales Service Laboratory in New York Metropolitan area. Advise salary desired in reply. All answers will be kept in strictest confidence. OPD 456.

POSITIONS WANTED

Manufacturer's Representative: Experienced wax, fixed chemicals and general petroleum products man, calling on industrial trade Chicago and Suburbs, needs another good line partly established. Please write OPD 459.

Californian with 12 years experience successfully selling industrial chemicals desires position on West Coast representing Eastern or Middlewest manufacturer of chemicals, paint or ink materials—salary and bonus basis—give full details—confidential. OPD 467.

Export Manager, presently with chemical manufacturers, thoroughly experienced pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, all phases procedure. Promotions. Widely travelled. Languages. Own contacts and sources of supply. References. Desires responsible position manufacturer or export house. OPD 469.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

Representation in Los Angeles area sought by old established manufacturer of basic perfumes, flavors, essential oils, aromatics. Please give full details as to present activities, etc. OPD 453.

WANTED—SURPLUS

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.
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Stock No.	Description
3026	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5' x 12', chrome plated, with accessories.
D6-144	Stokes Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer, Model 59B; 40" x 15'.
D6-145	Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x 72".
D6-146	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 30', with accessories.
1100	Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer; 5' x 12' Bronze Drum.
1101	Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer; 52" x 10'6"; bronze drum.
3414	Rotary Drum Dryer with steam heated nickel drum; 48" x 46".
2677	Buffovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 72", with accessories.
3316	Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60".
D9-103	American Double Drum Dryer; 24" x 60".
D9-104	Buffalo Double Drum Dryer; stainless 32" x 120".
D9-146/149	Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 42" x 100" and 32" x 120".
3418	Adt Class G Rotary Dryer, 2' x 15' indirect gas heated.
3364	Squier Rotary Atmospheric Stainless Dryer; hexagonal shell; 30" x 20'; Stainless Feed and Aeroflow.
3166	Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Rotary Atm. Dryer, 38" x 16'.
D11-155-6-7	Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; 5' x 28'; 6' x 30'; 6' x 35'.
D11-154	Davenport Steam Tube Dryers; 5' x 24'.
D11-156	Huhn Direct Fired Rotary Dryer, 3' x 12', with blower.
D11-159	Hersey Direct Fired Rotary Dryer, 3' x 24', with blower.
3467	Buffalo Vacuum Chamber Dryer with 20 shelves, 40" x 42", with Vacuum Pump, Condenser, Receiver, etc.
3289	Stokes 16 Shelf Steam Heated Drying Cabinet; 3' x 3'; with blower, motor, etc.; 6'10" overall.
3259	Horizontal Dryers, 66" x 14'7" with tracks, 2½" steam pipe, with capstan closing door each end.
3102	Horizontal Jacketed Dryer or Cooler; 54" x 18' with agitator.
3506	Horizontal Steel Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Cookers; 4' x 7'7½" long.
3382	Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 52" x 102" with agitator, dust collector, 10 HP motor.
3259-63	Steel Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3490	Climax Rectangular Sterilizer; fully jacketed; 48" x 42" x 96".
R4-228	Steel Jacketed Digester; 2500 Gal. 6'7" x 11'5".
T10-251	Steel Jacketed Rotary Digester; 9'6" x 12'; 100 PSI ASME.
T10-259	A. O. Smith Welded Steel (2") Pressure Tanks; 8' x 40' and 10' x 40'.
1000C85	Acid Proof Tile Lined Autoclaves; 6'10" x 14' with cone tops and bottoms; 3375 gal. 100 PSI.
T11-252	Rubber Lined Steel Pressure Tanks; 40,500 Gal. 11' x 50' 50 PSI ASME.
V4-260	Ritzi Autoclave; 5' x 26'; coil heated with tracks, vac. pump and receiver.
R4-226	Steel Autoclave; 6' x 21'; 300 PSI; Jacketed and Agitated.
V4-261	Steel Vulcanizer 6' x 26'; 125 PSI with tracks and trucks.
V4-262	Biggs Vulcanizer 6' x 14'; 110 PSI, ASME; quick opening door.

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Complete with controls

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Cosmetics Pre-Testing

—Continued from page 3

to prove to a jury by a preponderance of evidence that the preparation may cause injury. The trouble with these procedures, it was added, is that the damage has already been done.

Cites Speed in Marketing

"The cosmetic industry, like every other group, has its fringe of the careless, indifferent, or unscrupulous," the report said. "Products and preparations utilizing new chemical ingredients have been placed on the market without the benefit of adequate pretesting to insure their safety to users. There are cosmetic manufacturers who have been more interested in the speed with which they could place a product on the market than in taking the precautions which are necessary to the protection of the public, and to which the public is entitled. Even large, reputable firms, which usually employ innocuous materials, have marketed products which caused injury.

"The incidence of untoward reactions from cosmetic use is relatively low, and serious harm has not been a frequent occurrance. However, there has been a considerable number of injuries, some of serious nature, from many types of cosmetics when applied under customary conditions of use and even as specifically directed by the labeling. Considering the hundreds of millions of cosmetic units sold every year, the millions of people using them, and the injuries which have occurred, the problem is an important one."

Holds Patch Tests Insufficient

The report recognized that there are some people who would get an unfavorable reaction from a cosmetic preparation that would be absolutely harmless to most other people. Also, the committee cited the difficulty of specifying a rigid series of tests and said that the tests must be designed by experts, but should consist of more than patch tests, which the committee held to be insufficient.

The committee concluded that there are some soaps which are of a character as to be classed as a cosmetic, and the present exemption contained in the act for soaps should be modified accordingly. This would mean that before any new soaps, including such things as the new synthetic detergents, could be placed on the market, application would have to be made to the Food and Drug Administration with a showing that the product would be safe for use.

The present act requires that the labeling of a drug must bear a statement of the active ingredients and that the labeling of unstandardized foods must contain the common or usual name of the ingredients. The committee said that there should be a requirement that the ingredients of cosmetics also be listed, unless an exception is granted by the FDA. This would be for the protection of secret formulas. The listing of the ingredients, the committee also suggested, might be on a separate paper inside the carton so as not to mar the beauty of the package.

Coaltar Hair Dyes

Coaltar hair dyes are exempt from legal action under the FDA if they carry the precautionary statement that they may be dangerous to the eyes, and when a patch test is directed. The committee said that these requirements are inadequate because they presuppose that the beauty operator or person using the preparation is qualified to observe the results of patch tests.

It was recommended instead that the exemption be modified so as to prohibit the sale of hair dyes which are determined by regulations of the FDA to contain the greatest potentiality for harm. Provision should also be made whereby those cosmetic preparations containing coaltar dyes which are dangerous, but which are permitted to be used in cosmetics, should bear a specific warning that regardless of the purpose for which the cosmetic is employed or the area where applied, it must be kept out of the eyes or blindness may result.

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ICC Members Nominated

Martin K. Elliott and Anthony F. Arpaia were nominated June 17 to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Truman. Both nominees are attorneys by profession. Mr. Elliott would succeed Clyde B. Aitchison for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1956, and Mr. Arpaia would succeed John L. Rogers for the term expiring December 31, 1957.

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